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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIII NO. 29 BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

IN SEARCH FOR AN AGREED FORMULA

Communalism Blocks Path Of Patriotic Duty

ASSEMBLY BATTLE ON J. P. C. SCHEME

Congress Party Is Faced With Delicate Situation

(From Our SpecialRepresentative)

NEW DELHI, February 3.

Among the several amendments on the motion rgarding the J. P. C. Report, it is impossible to determine which stands the best chance of the largest measure of common agreement.

SEARCH FOR FORMULA

Negotiations are proceeding between the Congress and Independent Parties for an agreed formula on the Communal Award, while the rest is more easy of agreement.

IRRECONCILABLE EXTREMISTS

Extremists on either side are irreconcilable on the Communal question which makes the task of the leaders and the negotiators very difficult and delicate.

The Congress Nationalists are likely to press their motion for specific rejection of Communal Award for voting where their strength will not be exceeding 27 against 37 of those accepting the Award. Assuming that the Congress remains neutral, the motion for rejecting of the Award is certain to be defeated. The motion for specific acceptance of the Award, even as a makeshift arrangement until replaced by an agreed solution is likely to be adopted if the Congress remains neutral following the precedent of the previously mentioned alternative. The Congress must, however, get the acceptance of the motion rejected if the rejection motion is outvoted without their voting. Perhaps, the Congress will have to vote against both forms of these motions.

Regarding the rest of the alternative motions simple rejection, however phrased, might not muster a majority of votes. Mr. Jinnah's conditional dissatisfaction with provincial reforms is ambiguous as the chances of changes in the bill on the lines mentioned by Mr. Jinnah are unlikely in the present Parliament. Condemnation of the Bill's portion relating to Central Government and the demand for a Constituent Assembly will probably command the largest vote if Mr. Jinnah's motion is voted upon in separate parts. Assuming that the Government remain neutral as they have done in the provinces and as they did on the White Paper debate, Congress leaders are hopeful of a victory even on their motion unencumbered with the communal question, provided that the motion comes last for voting, as in a house of 110 members they can count upon 60.

Considerable importance is, therefore, attached to the present difficult and delicate negotiations which well informed circles consider will continue till the very last hour.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY AIR

BANGALORE, Feb. 3.

At a meeting of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce Managing Committee the application made by Mr. H. Ramaswamy of Mangalore, for financial support from the Chamber to enable him to meet the expenses of his proposed flight to England and back was considered.

After discussion the Committee felt that the applicant's qualifications as a pilot seemed to justify the grant of adequate encouragement to him. The Committee resolved that the Chamber should appeal to its members to help Mr. Ramaswamy.—United Press.

SJT. BAJAJ TO VISIT HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 1.

Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj who is shortly visiting Hyderabad will perform the opening ceremony of a Harijan hostel in Hyderabad City.

The hostel is to be maintained by the Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh.

KARACHI, Feb. 3.

Airmail from Croydon arrived at 2-40 p.m. this afternoon with eight passengers, and left for Singapore at 5-15 p.m. The Sukkur Aerodrome being unserviceable due to rain. Lahore mails are being sent by train.—A. P.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL AT DEHRA DUN

Headmaster Foot Reaches Delhi

DEHRA DUN, Feb. 3.

Mr. A. E. Foot, who was recently appointed in England to fill the post of Headmaster of the New public school to be opened shortly at Dehra Dun, arrived in Delhi last night, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Foot will proceed to Dehra Dun, towards the end of this week, and it is expected the prospectus of the new school will be issued to the public as soon as some of the details which are now under consideration by the Board of Management are settled in consultation with Mr. Foot.—A. P.

'QUAKE SHOCK AT DEHRA DUN

DEHRA DUN, Feb. 3:

A survey seismograph recorded a slight local shock at seven hours 44 minutes, to-day.—A. P.

SHOCK FELT AT PESHAWAR ALSO

PESHAWAR, Feb. 3.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity lasting several seconds was felt here at eight in the morning.—A. P.

FIRST TIME IN REPUBLIC

Minorities Get Representation In Turkish Parliament

SEQUEL TO KEMALIST'S DECISION

ISTANBUL, Feb. 3.

Several Jews, Greeks and Armenians will be elected to the Turkish Parliament following the decision of the leaders of the Kemalist party.

Thus for the first time since the formation of the Republic, minorities will be represented.—Reuter's Special.

WHOLE-DAY DRIZZLE IN LAHORE

Lorries In Head-On Collision 12 Persons Injured

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

Persistent drizzle continued without a break from morning till evening, to-day, rendering road conditions in the city and suburbs anything but satisfactory.

Two motor lorries running in opposite directions were involved in a head-on collision on the Ravi Road and dozen persons including the drivers of both lorries were injured.

The feeling in the grain market circles is that the present rains are not beneficial to the standing crops and if similar weather conditions continue this may be positively harmful.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE IN LAHORE

LAHORE, February 3.

Lahore experienced a sharp earthquake shock at about 7-45 this morning. The tremor lasted about three seconds, during which furniture and windows shook and rattled. No damage of any kind due to the earthquake has so far been reported.

After the spell of bright and pleasant weather following the recent heavy rains, the weather has turned monsoonish again and it has been raining without a break since the morning.—A.P.

STOP PRESS.

GERMANY TO REJOIN LEAGUE?

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The further meeting of the Anglo-French delegates held at 10, Downing Street, lasted an hour and a quarter this afternoon. M. Flandin was not present. After the meeting was over, a communique has been issued, the most noteworthy clause which is the proposal of joint aerial convention between Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy which should act as a deterrent against agression by any signatory to the proposed agreement. British and France agree that no power whose armaments are defined in the Peace Treaty are entitled to modify them unilaterally but both agree that the best contribution to peace will be a general settlement between Germany and other powers providing organisation of security by regional pacts simultaneously establishing agreement regarding armaments generally, in which case Germany will replace the provisions of part five of the Versailles Treaty. Germany will also resume her place in the League.—Reuter.

HUGO JUNKERS DEAD.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Feb. 3

The death has occurred of Hugo Junkers, founder of the Junker Aeroplane Works.

INQUIRY INTO AJRA FIRING

Commission To Take Evidence In Open

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Feb. 3.

A special Durbar Gazette, issued late last night at Kolhapur appoints a Commission of Rao Bahadur Dadasaheb Surve, the Prime Minister of Kolhapur State and Major A. A. Russel, M. C. to hold an inquiry into the tragic circumstances, that led to the firing on a Muslim crowd at Ajra a taluq place in the Icchalkaranji State which is a feudatory of the Kolhapur State, resulting in the death of elven persons, including two women and injuries to about two dozen people on the 8th of January 1935.

This substantiates my forecast about the personnel of the Committee that was published in these columns on Sunday the 27th of January.

The inquiry is to be held openly and, it is understood, the work will begin from the 11th instant in the spacious Town Hall building at Kolhapur.

The report that the decision of the Kolhapur Durbar to hold the inquiry in this matter, was arrived at "in consultation with the Government of India" is I understand wholly baseless. It is on its own initiative that the Durbar has ordered this inquiry.

Two Mills Strike Again After Resumption

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

Operatives of two mills who had resumed again struck work today.—A. P.

PUNJAB'S DEBT TO Pt. MOTILAL

He Sacrificed His All And Responded To Call Of Distress

DEATH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

Mrs. L. R. Zutshi, Acting President of Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement to the press says:—

The 4th death anniversary of Pandit Motilal Nehru falls on the 6th of February, and I would appeal to my countrymen to celebrate it in a manner befitting the memory of the great leader. Our province specially has need to be grateful to him. We can never forget the services he rendered in our time of need. He left his practice to come to our aid during Martial Law days. His very presence infused fresh strength in us, preparing us for the struggle ahead.

We still think of him with love and respect and revere his memory but a practical proof of our affection must be given. Let us not forget the ideal he set before us—the goal for which he worked and even lay down his life. Will the Punjab take her rightful place in the country? Now is the time to sink our differences and unite if not for ourselves, for the sake of one who was a staunch supporter of Hindu-Moslem unity and a valiant fighter for India's liberty.

It is the duty of everyone of us to join in the procession and meeting of the 6th and thus give a practical proof of his or her affection for the memory of the departed leader.—United Press.

Gujarat Skittled Out For 106

ANOTHER BAD START BY BOMBAY

Wadkar-Chury Partnership Pulls Game Round And Realizes 116

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

BOMBAY	**(1st Innings)**		**231**
GUJARAT	**(1st Innings)**		**106**
BOMBAY	**(2nd Innings)**	**(for 3)**	**134**

General expectations that Gujerat would make a fitting reply to Bombay's total of 231 were not fulfilled, as Bombay's bowlers rose to the occasion, and skitted out the Gujerat team for a bare total of 106, in two-and-a-half hours, giving Bombay a lead of 125 runs. Joshi, Botawala and Godambe were the only batsmen to reach double figures.

BOMBAY'S BAD START AGAIN.

Bombay made a disastrous start in their second knock, losing two wickets for a paltry four runs, but the Wadkar-Chury combination pulled the game round, the partnership realising 116 in 95 minstes. Despite two "leases of life," Chury's innings was characterised by crisp drives and cuts, including 9 fours, while Wadkar playing subdued cricket, remained unbeaten with 47 at the close when the score was 134 for three. He reached the boundary six occasions.—A. P.

Scores:—

GUJARAT (First Innings):	
Yacub Singh l.b.w. b Merchant	7
Joshi, run out	21
M. E. Shaikh c Hindlekar, b Merchant	2
Mehta l.b.w. b Talpade .. (?)	4
Botawala b Wadkar	16
Heptullah b Merchant	4
Godambe c Talpade b Merchant	24
Gore c Hindlekar, b Havewala	0
Engingeer c Havewala, b Talpade	6
Prince Khanderao (not out)	7
Desai b Talpade	0
Extras	9
Total	106

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Merchant	18	6	29	4
Gai	4	2	6	0
Talpade	17.2	3	47	3
Wadkar	6	2	14	1
Havewala	1	0	1	1

BOMBAY (Second Innings)	
Contractor, run out	2
Hindlekar l.b.w. b Botawala	0
Wadkar (not out)	47
Chury b Desai	75
Baporia (not out)	5
Extras	5
Total (for 3)	134

Breach Of Premier's Pledge To Burma

Unanimous Verdict Against Separation

RANGOON MEETING CONDEMNS J. P. C. PROPOSALS

RANGOON, Feb. 3.

The All-Burma Anti-Separationist Conference was held today at 1 p.m. in the Jubilee Hall, Rangoon, Mr. Uchith Laing, M. L. C., presiding. Over 4,000 people including Sayadaws, Phongyis, ladies and prominent anti-separationists attended the Conference. Many Council Members were also present.

The following six resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) The Anti-Separationist Special Conference strongly resent the J. P. C. recommendations favouring the separation and constituting a breach of expressed pledge of the Premier to the Burmese people at the Round Table Conference. The Conference resent the deliberate disregard of the overwhelming anti-separationist victory at the last general election in pursuance of the aforesaid Premier's pledge and the clear resistance of the Burmese people's overwhelming desire as expressed in a large number of resolutions, representations, etc.

(2) This Conference rejects the J. P. C. constitution as totally unsatisfactory and as such unacceptable.

APPEAL TO PARLIAMENT

(3) This Conference urges the British Parliament to reject the J P. C. recommendations embodied in the Government of India Bill concerning Burma and further urges the Premier's pledge to be strictly implemented and Burma allowed to enter into the Indian Federation.

(4) This Conference urges the British Parliament to defer the consideration of Reforms for Burma until the Burma Legislative Council discusses and determines definitely the Federation issue in the new circumstances at the forthcoming budget session on February 5.

GRAVE CONSEQUENCES

(5) This Conference gives a timely warning that if Burma is separated in defiance of the clear decision of a large majority of the people, the British Government would be entirely responsible for the grave consequences likely to follow.

(6) The authorities of the Executive Committees of the Usein and Uchithlaing G.C.B.A., do take all necessary and effective action regarding the resolutions passed. United Press.

MAGH MELA FESTIVAL CELEBRATIONS IN HOOGHLY RIVER

10 Lakhs Of Pilgrims Bathe On Coast Line Of 30 Miles Without Any Accident

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Unprecedented scenes of devotion and spiritual fervour were witnessed on both sides of the Hooghly river from morning till evening to-day, when nearly ten lakhs of Hindu pilgrims participated in the Ardhodaya Yoga celebrations by taking bath in the holy Ganges.

The Calcutta Corporation and the numerous volunteer organizations, on whom devolved the stupendous responsibility of making proper arrangements and comforts for the vast multitude of pilgrims from all parts of the province, acquitted themselves very creditably. The perfection of the elaborate precautionary arrangements made at hundreds of bathing ghats spread over the coast-line of nearly 30 miles is testified from the fact that not a single case of drowning or serious accident is reported so far. —United Press.

EARLIER

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

About four lakhs of visitors have already arrived at Calcutta, and by to-morrow morning when the Ardhodaya Yoga bathing festival comes off, nearly half a million will be completed.

The railways which have multiplied their service are bringing a ceaseless stream of pilgrims, among whom women predominate from all parts of Bengal. On the eve of the festival, the streets present an animated appearance.

The Calcutta Corporation has thrown open School Buildings, Markets and all open spaces under its disposal for use by the visitors. Sheds have been erected in many places to give shelter to these people.

A volunteer corps under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. consisting of several thousands has been raised, and a medical base has been established to render aid to people congregating to bathe in the Ganges.

Vehicular traffic along the river bank will be closed to-morrow. To prevent an epidemic following in the wake of an influx of visitors, the Bengal Government have opened cholera inoculation centres at Howrah and Sealdah stations through which people are coming.—A.P.

LAKHS OF PILGRIMS BATHE AT SANGAM

Two Persons Drowned

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

Several lakhs of pilgrims bathed at Sangam, to-day, being Mauni Amawas, an important Magh mela festival. There were some accidents owing to overcrowding, and it is reported one or two persons were drowned due to the sinking of a boat.

Heavy rains in the afternoon are causing great hardship to pilgrims who are exposed to the weather in spite of careful arrangements made.—A. P.

ALLEGED POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS

Jat Deputation Turned Out

(From A Correspondent)

NAWALGARH (Jp.) Feb. 3.

On 2nd inst. at Phatapura fifteen carts full of corn were, it is alleged taken away by police at Ramgarh, and 25 at Lakshmangarh.

Ten thousand Jat Cultivators gathered at Sikar and complained to the senior officer but in vain. They were compelled to return, no villager being allowed to stay in Sikar Dharmashalla by police.

TABULATED ADLETS
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

4. HELP WANTED.

Will any Kind-hearted and Charitably disposed person, Hindu or other, help a poor respectable Hindu Lady of good family monetarily to solemnise the marriage of her daughter, who is utterly destitute owing to father lost the money heavily in business. Any help will be gratefully received with sincerest thanks. Please send to Rukmabai, P. O. Ballarpur, Dist. Chanda, C. P. (3607).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited from fresh Registered Medical Practitioners (M.B.B.S., or L.C.P.S.), for the post of a Casualty Officer in Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 50/- p.m., with free boarding & lodging (bachelor's quarters), for a period of six months, renewable for a further period of six months, so as to reach the Superintendent, on or before the 15th February, 1935, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials. (9571).

Wanted an experienced hand to take charge of our "Wool Spinning" and "Wool Finishing Plant." Only those having at least 10 years practical experience need apply stating the minimum salary acceptable. Manager, Model Industries, Dayalbagh, Agra. (9596).

Wanted (everywhere) Influential Gentlemen with abilities to sell very profitable Company's shares. Pay and prospects. Security essential. Apply: Agent, Post Box 859, Bombay. (3616).

Wanted experienced graduates for local High School. Apply with stamps to Box No. 9591, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced man, knowing Accounts and General Office Work and able to manage a large Trust Estate on a salary upto Rs. 75/-. Preference will be given to a member of Somavanshi Kshatriya Pathare Community. Apply Box No. 3603 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Lino-Operators, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Under-graduate Typist with knowledge of correspondence to join immediately on a salary of Rs. 40. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 3601, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted 5 Capable Assistants As Store Keeper and Agent for perfumery goods. Salary Rs. 100 P.M. Travelling and rent extra. For particulars apply BECPWO Post Box No. 6729, Calcutta. (3585).

Wanted—Branch Secretaries, Lady Supdtts. and Supdtts. upto Rs. 250 monthly. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore, (3548).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms, Phone 2061. (9527).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

We desire partnership in wellgoing firm of wholesale paper merchants. Apply Box No. 3593, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

For Ideal Small-Loan-Facilities Against Securities, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3595).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Selling Agents and Canvassers for high class and cheap brands of Cigarettes. Apply The National Cigarettes Mfg. Co., Baroda (3591)

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Dhanu Road	Goi	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nerai	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajanmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay. 9508

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Divisional Chief Agents in Bombay Presidency. Apply with particulars to:—The Bengal Insurance and Real Property Co., Ld., 2, Church Lane, Calcutta (3611)

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 314 of 1934.

Messrs MANMAL DEVICHAND AND CO., a firm of Bombay doing business as Shroffs at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs RELIANCE MILL STORE TRADING CO., a Firm carrying on business at Ravivar Peth, Belgaum ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted the above suit against you the abovenamed defendants under Order XXXVII Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three annas thirteen and pies four for balance of the principal and interest due to them by the defendants abovenamed at foot of their promissory notes, dated 1st March, 1933, 19th March, 1933 and 20th April, 1933, for Rs. 1,000, Rs 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively with interest on Rs. 600 at the rate of 1 per cent. per mensem and on Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per mensem from the 26th day of February 1934, till judgment costs of this suit and further interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend—in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three annas thirteen and pies four and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees two hundred for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII rule 3 of the said Code.

WITNESS SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 10th day of March 1934.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI, For Prothonotary. And Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 10th day of March, 1934.
Messrs. HARILAL THAKAR & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
9508

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 11th February 1935, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Election of a member on the Tramways and Telephone Committee.
2. Interpellations
3. Letter from Mr. Syed A. Syed Mahomed Hooseiny—Applying for a reduction of the ground rent of a plot leased by him in the Sandhurst Road East Estate.
4. Letter from the Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute—Inviting the Corporation to appoint delegates to the Annual Health Congress to be held at Bournemouth in July 1935.
5. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding copy of the audited Balance Sheet of the Institute.
6. Letter from Dr. G. V. Deshmukh—Forwarding copy of Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Municipal Marathi, Gujerati, Urdu and Special Teachers' Association, held under his presidentship in January 1935
7. Letter from the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay Presidency—Inviting the Corporation to appoint six delegates to the Provincial Conference of all local bodies to be held in March 1935.
8. Letter from Mr. Raghnathji Nagarji Naik—Regarding the termination of his services by the Schools Committee.
9. Letter from the Secretary, Municipal Marathi Relieving Teachers' Association—Requesting that the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the grievances of the Relieving Teachers may be expedited to make their report.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

10. Fixing, subject to the Corporation's orders, the amounts of securities to be furnished by certain employees in the Estate Agent and Land Manager's Department.
11. Regarding the question of placing all clerks of the Head and Ward Offices of the Assessment and Collection Department in one uniform grade.
12. Regarding the revision of the scale of fees charged for stones at the Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada.
13. Regarding the Municipal audit work done by Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak after giving over charge of his office as a Municipal Auditor.
14. Selecting, subject to the control of the Corporation, certain banks for the deposit of Municipal moneys during the year 1935-36.
15. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee.
16. Requesting sanction for an additional Budget grant from the Fines Fund to meet an excess in the cost of lighting chawls occupied by the Municipal labour staff.
17. Requesting sanction to the continuance of the payment of additional allowance to the Town Duty Refund Officer for doing the work as Election Officer.
18. Regarding the writing off of the book value of certain stores.
19. Recommending a grant of Rs. 39,358 to meet charges incurred by the different departments in excess of Budget grants for 1933-34.

20-21. Statement of Budget Transfers (20) sanctioned finally by the Committee; and (21) sanctioned by the Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

22. Resolution of the Improvements Committee—Regarding a request from the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India for the lease of a Municipal plot of land at a nominal rent.

Letters from the Schools Committee—

23. Regarding the appointment of male teachers in the R. C. T. Institute.
24. Forwarding the revised curriculum of studies for Municipal and Aided Schools.
25. Reporting on an application for starting a Central Type School in Umerkhady, etc., locality.

Letters from the Commissioner—

26. Forwarding the Analytical and Bacteriological reports on the Bombay water supplies.
27. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in December 1934.
28. Forwarding a quarterly statement of water brought into the City and the suburbs from the various lakes.
29. Forwarding copies of the Municipal Servants List.
30. Forwarding the report of the Executive Health Officer for the fourth quarter of 1934.
31. Requesting sanction to the assignment of plot No. 29, Scheme 8, Mandvi-Koliwada Estate to Messrs Khimji Poonja and Co.
32-33. Reporting on applications for gratuity from retired Municipal labour staff.
34. Reporting further delegation of his powers under section 92 (a) of the Municipal Act to the Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements).
35. Government Letter—Regarding the employment of Khan Saheb Abdul Aziz, retired Assistant Accounts Officer, as a Municipal Auditor.

Letters from the Municipal Secretary—

36. Submitting a statement of undisposed of references before the Committees of the Corporation.
37. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner.
38 Requesting that he may be granted extension of service for 10 months and 5 days from 27th May 1935 when he attains the age of 55 years

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

39. Regarding the amendment of section 110DD of the Municipal Act pertaining to the issue of stock certificates
40. Regarding the question of giving financial help to certain institutions in the City during the year 1935-36.
41. Regarding the question of naming a suitable road in the Kamatipura locality after the late Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji.
42 Regarding the question of re-naming the roads in Vincent Square at Dadar.
43. Regarding a proposal for naming Road No 11 in the Parsi Colony, Dadar, as "Firdausi Road".
44. Regarding the question of naming a 40 feet street on the estate of Mrs. Bachubai H. B. Guzdar off Girgaum Road.
45. Regarding the widening of the wicket gates at the Kennedy Bridge level crossing.
46. Regarding the undertaking of a comprehensive survey for a water supply project in the vicinity of Bombay, etc.
47. Regarding the question of prohibiting the use of saccharine in the manufacture of aerated waters, etc.
48. Regarding the nuisance caused by the working of a paint factory at Sorab House, Khambatta Lane, Byculla.
49. Regarding the question of the adjournment of Corporation meetings on motions for condolence on the deaths of sitting Councillors only.
50. Regarding the amendment of Section 403(2) of the Municipal Act relating to private markets
51. Regarding the amendment of Section 495 of the Municipal Act relating to the recovery of improvement expenses.
52. Regarding retrenchment in expenditure, additional sources of revenue, transferring powers of the Commissioner, etc.
53. Regarding the amendment of the Town Duty Refund Rules in the matter of admission of claims for refund, etc.
54. Confirmation of the Special Committees' proceedings.
55. Schools Committee's letters —Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's proceedings

Notices of Motions—

56-57. From Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—Regarding the question of (56) vesting in the Secretary, Schools Committee, the power of transferring teachers from one school to another and (57) laying down educational qualifications for members of the Schools Committee.
58. From Mr. N. M. Kale—For obtaining a report from the Medical Relief, etc., Committee as to the sufficiency or otherwise of public conveniences in G Ward.
59-60. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar—For obtaining a report from (59) the Law, etc., Committee on the desirability of starting a Municipal Fire Insurance Company and (60) the Commissioner on the desirability of calling upon the house owners in the City to furnish the Municipality with a list of their tenants to avoid inaccuracies, etc., in the Municipal Electoral Roll.
61. From Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt.—For appointing Dr. P. G. Solanki and Dr Khurshed J. J. Cursetji on the Committee regarding the alleged disregard by the Schools Committee of the seniority claims of certain Municipal Marathi relieving teachers.
62. From Mr. Meyer Nissim—For requesting the G. I. P. Railway Administration to grant concession tickets to the pilgrims visiting Pandharpur on the occasion of "Ashadhi Ekadashi" and "Kartiki Ekadashi".
63. From Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E.—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the shifting of the market at Bellasis Road Bridge for widening the road.
64-65. From Mr. B. G. Farelkar—For requesting the Commissioner (64) to submit a monthly statement showing pressure in the water mains at different places in the City and (65) to suggest measures to stop malpractices at Municipal Elections.
66-67. From Mr. A. Soares—(66) For addressing Government regarding the rates proposed to be charged on motor buses and lorries under the scheme of unification of taxes on motor vehicles and (67) for obtaining a report from the Law, etc., Committee as to the most effective method of checking malpractices at Municipal Elections.
68-69. From Mr. S. C. Joshi—For obtaining reports from (68) the Law, etc., Committee on ways and means to minimise impersonations and other malpractices at Municipal Elections; and (69) the Commissioner on widening the road at the junction of Thakurdwar Road and Girgaum Road so as to relieve traffic congestion.
70. From Mr. N. M. Kale, seconded by Mr. S. S. Gangla—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the steps to be taken to stop impersonation and other reprehensible devices at Municipal Elections.
71. From Mr. Cooverji J. Shah —For requesting the Tramways Company to provide a stopping station between Lalbaug and Kala Chowki.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS.
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1935.
(9594)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Graduates of Indian Universities for two posts of Probationary Assistant Managers in the Docks Department of the Bombay Port Trust. Candidates must not be more than 25 years of age, and good physique will be regarded as essential.

The selected candidates will be required to pass a medical examination by the Port Trust Medical Officer, subject to which they will be appointed on probation and be given a course of training for four years in the detailed work of the Department. Their pay during this period of training, when their appointments will be terminable on one month's notice on either side, will be Rs. 200 per month rising by yearly increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 245 per month. At the end of four years they will if their work has been satisfactory, be eligible for confirmation in the service as 3rd Grade Assistant Managers on Rs. 255 in the grade of Rs. 225-15-315 or such revised grade as may be in force at the time, and provided there are vacancies on the Scheduled Establishment. They will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund; leave will be regulated according to the Trustees' rules.

Candidates should state age, educational qualifications, etc., and their applications should be sent to the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Ballard Road, Bombay, by registered letter not later than the 15th February 1935 superscribed: "Appointment of Docks Probationers."

By Order of the Trustees,
C. N. RICH.
Manager,
Bombay Port Trust Docks.
1st February, 1935.
9597.

NAWANAGAR STATE RANJIT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

The new term of the Nursing Class will commence from February next. Female candidates desirous of joining this class should submit their applications to the U.S as early as possible.

This Association has been affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. The course of studies is of three years. On passing the two examinations the Nurse student is given Diploma by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. Lectures are given in Gujarati

P. M. MEHTA.
M.D.M.S., F.C.P.S.
Chief Medical Officer,
Nawanagar State.
24th Jan., 1935. 9567

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 961 of 1928.

GULAMALLI GULAMHUSEIN MERCHANT and others .....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

HAJI ABDULLA HAJI NOORMAHOMED ..Defendant.

To.

HAJI ABDULLA HAJI NOORMAHOMED, Esq., The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs will apply before Mr. Justice Blackwell on TUESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1935, at 11 O'Clock in the forenoon (S. T.).

(A) For a decree for Rs. 58,270-12-1 with interest at 14 annas per cent per Gujrati Calendar month on Rs. 85,000/- from 28th June, 1931, till 21st July, 1933, and on Rs. 58,270-12-1 from 21st July, 1933, till payment.
(B) For taxed costs of and incidental to the sale of the property at Bapty Road pursuant to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 18th December, 1920.
(C) For taxed costs of the Reference to the Commissioner made by the said Decree Absolute for Sale and of the Order dated 7th February, 1933, confirming Commissioner's Report
(D) That the Receiver herein be discharged on his paying to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 7,823-5-8 in his hand on their undertaking to pay his costs charges and expenses.
(E) That the Plaintiffs do pay to the said Receiver all his costs charges and expenses including the costs of passing his accounts as between attorney and client.
(F) That the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs the costs charges and expenses of the Receiver mentioned in Clause (E).
(G) That the defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of and incidental to this Application and the Order to be made thereon.

The Plaintiffs will rely on the affidavit of Alladdin Mahomed affirmed on the 24th day of November, 1934, in support of this Notice of Motion.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1934.
MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
9584

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Summary Suit No. 314 of 1934.
Messrs MANMAL DEVICHAND AND CO., a firm. .. Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs RELIANCE MILL STORE TRADING CO, a firm. ..... Defendants.

To
Narsingrao M. Tonse, Esqr., and
Bhagwanji Khimchand Mehta, Esqr.,

NOTICE UNDER O.XXX r. 5- of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that the summons served herewith is served on you as a partner in the defendant firm of Messrs Reliance Mill Store Trading Co.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1934.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI, For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 15th day of March, 1934.
Messrs HARILAL THAKAR & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

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Asama Maru	17000	6 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	18 Feb
Heian Maru	11600	9 Mar

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Amalgamation Of Suburban Units

Mr. C. D. Barfivala Makes Suggestions To Get Over Legal Technicalities And Remove Inconsistencies In Procedure

Mr. Chunilal D. Barfifala, President, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative said:—

In my last interview I welcomed the Government decision to amalgamate smalled Local Self-Governing Units in the Suburban District. I am glad that you have asked my opinion regarding the procedure for amalgamation. I must, at the outset, say that the question is not free from legal technicalities. I shall, however, attempt a solution which appears to me to be less objectionable than the one which Government seem to have decided upon.

I infer from the report which appeared some days back in the "Times of India", which evidently seems to have been inspired from authoritative sources, that Government propose to follow the following procedure!

Government having not published nominations for Bandra and Vile Parle Municipalities, one can surmise that Government would fill up the nominations in case of Bandra's extended area—from the extended part only, viz. from Santa Cruz. This means that there can be no nomination from Bandra proper. As Bandra is governed by the Bombay Act XVIII of 1925, Government nominations can be to the extent only of 1/5th of the total, i.e., about 5 persons. This means that only 5 persons can be nominated from Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz will, therefore, have to be satisfied with this small number of Government nominees with no elected members representing the people. Surely this is not a satisfactory procedure.

VILE PARLE AND ANDHERI.

As regards Vile Parle and Andheri, a similar, though slightly different, situation arises. This area is governed by the Bombay Act III of 1901, which allows Government to nominate half the number of councillors—and not only 1/5th, as in the case of Bandra. As eight members have been elected by the Vile Parle voters, Government may proceed to nominate eight persons from the added Andheri area. This again means that people of Andheri will not be represented by men of their selection. Andheri will surely grow bitter over the situation.

Let it be noted that the abovementioned procedure pre-supposes the amendment of the present Election Rules at Vile Parle, which provides for two nominated members only.

It is possible that members of the Notified Area Committees of Santa Cruz and Andheri may be nominated on the Bandra and Parle Board. This, however, does not remove the fundamental objection that Santa Cruz and Andheri will have no representatives selected by them. The Notified Area Constitution provides from no representation from the people. The two members out of the total of 5 which people select are merely "recommended" as far as the District Municipal Act is concerned.

It will be seen, therefore, that the above procedure which Government intend to follow deprives the people of Santa Cruz and Andheri of their civil right of due representation. Santa Cruz has been coerced into joining Bandra, and this additional insult and injury is unbearable to them.

"QUITE UNJUST."

Andheri will be punished for the liberal spirit it has generally shown throughout in the matter of this amalgamation, by being asked to remain satisfied without elected representation on the new Board. The treatment is quite unjust and must be remedied without the least delay.

I shall now examine the technicalities which have led Government to suggest this intolerable solution.

The District Act which governs the Vile Parle Municipality as well as the Borough Act which governs the Bandra Municipality contain provisions empowering Government to extend or alter the limits of "Municipal Districts." Government have acted upon the power supposed to be conferred under section 4 of both these Acts It is a question whether the section contemplates amalgamation of Local Self-Governing limits like Local Self-Governing limits like Bandra and Santa Cruz or Vile Parle and Andheri. It seems to me, with due deference to the undoubtedly high authorities which Government must have consulted, that extensions contemplated by section 4 are minor adjustments of boundaries, or inclusion or exclusion of more or less uninhabitated areas. These Acts do not seem to contemplate the amalgamations of the nature now affected. I am fortified in this view by the fact that no provision is made in any of these Acts regarding representation by the people of such extended area in the midlle of a triennium for which elections are held.

Whereas extensions or alterations of areas may take place at any time, representation cannot be given unless election rules are amended, and voters of the extended area are brought on the Electoral Roll. The legislature contemplated that the executive authorities would use section 4 to amalgamate such large units.

LARGE TO BE INCLUDED IN SMALL!

Be it noted in passing that what is known as Andheri is composed of several villages. Andheri and the adjoining villages which are notified to be added to Vile Parle area are in size larger than Vile Parle. It seems preposterous to suppose that legislature authorised the Executive Authorities to add to the existing Municipalities areas larger and more populous than what was contained in originally declared Municipal districts! Much less could it have been intended to leave such highly populated large areas without the right of representation during a triennium!

I do not know of any precedence for the exercise of such extraordinary power by Government authorities under this section. It is not that occasion for such exercise of powers had not occurred in the past. An occasion did arise in the case of Karwar Municipality which involved same legal considerations. The only difference in the two cases is that the Karwar case was of considerable reduction in the area. The principle involved, however, is identical. In that Government did not exercise powers in the fashion now adopted.

INJUSTICE TO SANTA CRUZ AND ANDHERI.

The present method, as stated above, has resulted in inflicting great injustice and hardship upon the residents of Santa Cruz and Andheri.

The proper procedure was to get an electoral roll prepared of these extended parts, viz., Santa Cruz and Andheri on the lines, respectively, of Bandra and Vile Parle Election Rules. This should have been done before the triennial election took place at Bandra Vile Parle, so that elections have taken place simultaneously under the revised election rules. This procedure would have given adequate number of elective seats to the added areas.

I believe that Government also were of the same opinion as above, because they seem to have corresponded with these Local Bodies with a view to their preparing the new Electoral Roll. Perhaps the local bodies concerned were not helpful in the matter, because the amalgamation scheme did not meet with their approval But that is no reason why Government should have adopted a procedure which leaves Santa Cruz and Andheri without any elected representatives on the respective Municipalities.

"ABSOLUTELY ILLEGAL."

I again repeat that this procedure is of doubtful legal validity if not absolutely illegal. Though we may not search for the intention of the legislature in constructing a statute, we cannot leave out of considerations all the implications of the procedure we adopt. We are bound to recognise that neither the District Municipal Act nor the Borough Municipal Act contemplate the existence of one part of an area where members are to be elected, and another part with only nominated members. We cannot contemplate that the act permits an outside area larger than the original 'Municipal districts' being added to the district during the middle of a triennium without giving any representation to such large areas. I submit that Government have by publishing their final notification taken a step without giving due consideration to these aspects of the question. I believe that some amends can still be made, and I suggest that the following steps if taktn even now—though not quite satisfactory, may cause less hardship.

SUGGESTIONS.

Government may nominate gentlemen for eight seats from Andheri and five seats from Santa Cruz, which is the maximum extent to which Government can go under the District Municipal Act and the Borough Act, respectively. But the selection of those nominees should not be on the basis of the usual nominations where only Government favourites irrespective of their merits find place in local bodies. As the circumstances of these cases are special, I suggest that people of Andheri including the whole area which is added to Vile Parle should be asked to recommend eight persons who should represent them in the new Municipality.

SIMILAR PROCEDURE MAY BE FOLLOWED AT SANTA CRUZ.

Government should accept the recommendations of the people and nominate them on the new Municipality. I know that there is at present no Electoral Roll giving franchise to the tenants at Andheri or Santa Cruz, and that such a roll cannot be prepared before the 15th February. We may, however, choose a less acceptable but a practical alternative of permitting these recommendations to be made by the present electors on these notified area committees. Such a procedure is being adopted to-day, in the nominations of the members of these two notified area committees. I am not therefore suggesting something which is a departure from a practice to which these bodies are to-day accustomed, though I do not suggest for a moment that the practie is any way commendable. To appoint wholly nominated group of the full quota wanted without inviting peoples, recommendations is less annoying than appointing outright Government nominees.

This proceedure be it remembered is suggested as the only practical method that can be adopted by Government. But it will not remove the grievance that added part have not received the due share of representation, because of this smaller number of representatives and of the restricted franchise which this suggestion involves.

"MUNICIPAL DISTRICT."

To remove this grievance I suggest further that the "Municipal District" constituted as from the 15th of February under the present notification should be allowed to exist only upto the time the new electoral roll is prepared and election rules are amended. As soon as these rules are ready the Municipal District should be abolished and re-constituted on the very day a newly elected body comes into existence. This it is submitted can be done under section 4 of the District Municipal Act. Reference to Government order No. 3031 dated 30 April, 1913 will show that this procedure is the only one that could be adopted under the circumstances of the case.

There is a slight further difficulty in case of Santa Cruz and Bandra, because Bandra is a Borough Municipality. According to the Boroughs' Act as soon as the Municipal District is abolished under section 4, it cannot be re-constituted immediately: as a Borough Municipality, but has to be first declared a district municipality. But this difficulty can be overcome, I believe, by a mere subsequent Government notification, putting the said District Municipality in the schedule of Borough Municipality.

I believe the above method should be found wholly acceptable to Government. At any rate may I appeal to Government not to ride rough shod over the question of representation of the people?

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

General Rainfall In Baluchistan

POONA, Feb. 3.

The Western Disturbance caused nearly general rain in Baluchistan, the Northwest Frontier Province and Southwest Punjab. Local rain in Sind and a few falls in East and North Punjab. Scattered showers also occurred in Central Provinces and Orissa.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Sambalpur half an inch; Raipur one; Pachmarhi half an inch; Quetta and Harnai one and a half, Jacobabad three-quarters; Miranshah, Khushab, Rawalpindi Fort Sandeman, Parachinar, Karachi and Multan half each; Murree, Bahawalpur, Peshawar, Lahore, Montgomery, Cherat, Drosh, Khanpur, Lyallpur and Dera Ismail Khan quarter each.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will decrease but continue in Baluchistan, continue in the Northwest Frontier Province and Southwest Punjab, increase and extend in East and North Punjab and Kashmir and extend into East Rajputana, West United Provinces and Kumaon Hills. A few scattered falls may also occur in Central Provinces and Orissa.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,290 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 7 hrs. 45 mts. Indian Standard Time on Sunday 3rd February.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-2-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours + .00.6 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 6.47 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.7 degrees 3.5 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 64.2 degrees 2.1 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 117 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). .04.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1190 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 7h. 45m. (I.S.T.) on Sunday the 3rd February 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-2-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.00 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid of the Lahore High Court confirmed the death sentence of one Abid Ali, a watchmaker of Kasur on a charge of double murder by stabbing and attempt on the life of Sardar Begum, who, he alleged, was his wife.—United Press.

Entries For Third Day Of Big Meeting

Good Field Expected In Grand Western Handicap

The following are the complete entries for the Third Day of Bombay Races to be held on Saturday, February 9:—

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP

A Cup value Rs. 1,000, or in specie at the option of the winner and Rs. 19,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 12,500; second; Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I. Distance 1 1/4 miles.

FIRST ENTRIES

Mr. A. Hoyt's Private Seal and Play On.
Mr. Eve's Star of Italy.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev, Camping, and Largition.
Capt. J. Crawford's Vamos.
H. E. The Viceroy's Complet.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's * Dopatta.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Masked Jester, Highness, Invercannie, and Wall Street.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Garcon.
Mr. A. H. Johnstone and Major C. B. Farrar's St. Koscie.
Mrs. John Yorke's Trelawne.
Mr. Eve's Risque.
Mr. Kelso's Centoi.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Ethics.
Mr. A. Higgins' Tel Asur.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton.
Messrs. S. C. Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Wazir, Jackdaw the Second and Criss Cross.
Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarn's Shaphir.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Glenalmond
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Galumph.

FINAL ENTRIES

Mr. F. H. Mehta's Thracian Prince.
Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's China King.
Mr. J. C. Sen's Birthday Book.
Mr. Eve's Carnelian.
*Denotes horses not eligible.

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I. Distance 7 furlongs.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Play On, and Private Seal.
Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev and Largition.
Capt. J. Crawford's Vamos.
Mr. E. Esmond's Chou Rose.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Will Scarlet.
Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk.
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Garry.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's *Ternlet.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Wall Street.
Messrs. J. Reynold's and J. T. Rogers' Goolash.
Mr. Eve's Risque and Earlston.
Mr. Diamond's Kum Bak.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Argo's Heir.
Messrs. S. C. Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Berrydale, Grand Wazir, Jackdaw the Second and Whoopee.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate.
Mr. A. Higgin's Tel Asur.
Mr. A. Quick's Costaki Pasha.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower.
Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Ootman.
*Denotes horses not eligible.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for horses in Class II. Distance 1-1/4 miles.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mrs. F. G. Travers' Palla.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch.
H. E. The Viceroy's Cardsharper.
Mr. E. Esmond's Half-mast.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Corcy.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time and Varsity Express.
Mr. F. H. Mehta's *Thracian Prince.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus, Sabrino and Typhoon.
Messrs. A. H. Johnstone and J. Reynold's Cargan.
Mr. Eve's *Carnelian.
Mrs. L. Musry's Bucentaur.
Mrs. M. C. Watchorn and Mr. J. J. Murphy's Bonne Tete.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Rhonius.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's *Celebrator.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D Bolton's Heremia.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Powder Boy and Myron.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Crusty.
Mr. Gem's Buland.
Mr. Roman's Turlogh.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.
Mr. A. Higgins' Dinos.
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's Draughtsman.
Mrs. M. Clarke's Dalymount Park.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chebli.
*Denotes horses not eligible.

THE GATWICK PLATE.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in Class III. Distance 1 mile.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Cymro and Jackmore.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Garter Princess and Heyday.
Capt. J. Crawford's Curfew III.
H. H. The Viceroy's Pigeon's Blood.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Starford. Comprehension and The Greek.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar.
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Kirkibost.
H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's R. T. C.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance, Sweetie, Bold Bandit, Mr. Pip and Mazeppa.
Mr. Darbari Lal and Capt. Y N. Lal's Witch Music.
Mr. Eve's Knockdon, Hollywood Nights, Misty Dawn, Cash Sweep, Crack of Dawn, Eve and Provence Rose.
Mr. R. J. Duggan's Cybo.
Mr. J. T. Rogers' Mount Essex and Natbay.
Mr. Diamond's †Greek Glen.
Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Lord Wensleydale and Kilfinane.
Mr. S. B. Todiwalla and Mrs. J. E. Malone's Bright Nigger.
Mr. Kelso's Phare and Doreda.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Thornham.
Mr. C. Temoolji's Sky Hawk.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Monreale, Tan an, Message.
Mr. A. Higgins' Zarane.
Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Essex Lad.
Mr. A. Hooseinbhai's †Mulligatawny.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Amar Sinha, (late Vale O'Gaunt), Billy Button, †Chebli, Vijaya Kumar II. (late Sovran), Silver Salmon and Bridgethorn.
Mrs. L. Musry's Teller.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Last Adventure and Chivalresque.
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Solar Barn.
Mr. Gem's Achieve and Mountain Dancer.
Mr. S. E. Pishori's Hero Worship.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Golden Trail.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. E. D. Pandole's Naidor.
Mr. P. D. Bolton's Le Monte and Chevalier.
Mrs. A. Higgins' Rimmon.
Mr. K. S. Malkani's Rooz.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Seaton Ross.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Tadema, and Grand Raja.
†Denotes horses not eligible.

THE IDAR CUP.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Idar and Rs. 9,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 6,000 second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. Terms for Indian Horses four and five years old only. Distance 1 mile.

FIRST ENTRIES.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Honeysuckle and Columbian.
Mr. Eve's Knight-at-Arms and Sanguine.
Mr. D. D. Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji.
Maharaja Sansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon.
Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Tetford.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Major D. Vanrenen's Her Ladyship.

THE GAYE PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I. Distance 1-1/4 miles.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Orient.
Mr. Eve's Funny Face.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Hamiyah.
Messrs. M. M. Talib and A. A. Ali bin Talib's Saifuldowla.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Dahes.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Collector.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Amir Akhlak.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Arab Queen and Tair al Iraq.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Pasha.
Mr. M C Patel's Kaballa.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Abdul Malik and Hakim Pasha.
Mr. Yussuff Taha's Karam Allah.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Waalim and Fiery Face.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour.
Mr. Gem's Burgess.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Dariannoor.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Bushboos.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sarsam.

FINAL ENTRIES.

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Tamim.
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Sarma Layali.
Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Gunboat Jack.
Mr. S. M. S. A. Hoosein's Yona.
†Denotes horses not eligible.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE

Winner Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II. Distance 7 furlongs.

FIRST ENTRIES

Mr. A. Hoyt's Rustom.
Messrs. Mahmood Talib's and Syed bin Oomer's Lamington.
Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Sa'ami.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Riyad II.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's *Farhan Pasha.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Pal'azaman.
Mr. Jassim's Hamadi's *Rushdi.
Mr. Syed Fatah's Firsan.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's *Queen Singer and Mal Allah.
Mr. Syed bin Oomsaif's Nazam Bahadur.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Madhi.
Mr. Eve's Blue Funnel and Anchor.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Happy King.
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Hattamtai and Adhba II.
Mr. Khodayar Rustom's Hazima.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar.
Mr. Y. R. Sarsam's Defender.
Mr. F. Sorabji's No Limit.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Crawford.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Suhama.
Mr. M. Nusserwanjee's Saint Fortunat.
Mr. M. B. Wacha's Square Deal.
Mr. Syed Esmail's Tennyson.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Talwihin, Young Chayna and Gurjistan.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Al Ghazi and Shiniar.
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Black King.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Green Lawn.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Amil.
Mr. A. K. Khaderi's Sanjakdar.
Mr. H. Ahmed's Quarry.
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Money Order.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Breach.
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's Yanoos.
Mr. Arnold's Wazir Pasha and Mumrih.
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's Muhaisin.
Mr. H. V. Solunki's Maarib.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz and Sunspot.

FINAL ENTRIES

Mr. F. B. Burjorji's Zoolum.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Kabaila.
Mr. R. Bence's Atiyat Allah
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Kummer.
Mr. Gem's Baden.
Mr. M. Clarke's Diwan.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Danger.
Mr. B. S. Jehangir's Moon Spark and Injeman II.
Mr. Dattajirao S. Maire's Shara'a al Jamil.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Jinanar.
Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperial.
Mr. H. Ahmed's Scindia.
†Denotes horses not eligible

RUGBY RESULTS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Blackheath 17, The Army 10;
Bristol 34, Cambridge University 6;
Devonport Services 13 Aberavon 6;
Exeter 5, Plymouth Albion 10;
Gloucester 10, United Services 0;
Guys Hospital 11, Aldershot Services 13;
Liverpool 3, Birkenhead Park 18;
London Scottish 3, Leicester 9;
Manchester 21, Bradford 6;
Northampton 12, Harlequins 6;
Nuneaton 9, Wasps 3;
Old Paulines 0, Llanelly 15;
Oxford University 9, Richmond 8;
St. Barts Hospital 15, Old Merchant Taylors 9;
Rosslyn Park 12, London Welsh 5;
Bedford 9, R. A. F. 14;
Cheltenham 0, Bridgend 18;
Heriotonians 18, Instonians 4;
West of Scotland 27, Greenock Wanderers 5.

CHAMPIONSHIP SEMI-FINALS.

In the County Championship Semi-finals, Somerset beat Eastern Counties by 11 points to 6 at Bridgwater, and Lancashire beat Warwickshire by 16 points to fourteen at Coventry.

Bhavnagar Letter:

ATTACK ON MILL WORKERS

Local Mill Notifies Lock-Out Despite Accumulating Profits

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 28

When the Ahmedabad Labour dispute was in the forefront, and negotiations were going on between Labour leaders and millowners, the Agents of the Local Vakil mills were closely following the developments. The Labour dispute in Ahmedabad has resulted in the Delhi Pact in the acceptance of a wage-cut by the Ahmedabad Majur Mahajan. This has inspired the Vakil Mills Agent to take a similar step.

ACCUMULATING PROFITS

The Factories Act which is the operation in British India has no application to the Indian States. This has resulted in the exploitation of the cheapness of labour here and other facilities afforded by the State by the mills here. It is an open secret that since 1930 the local mill has been accumulating large profits. Still the Agents of the Vakil Mills have put up a notice in the mill for a lock-out. The reason given in the notice is the acuteness of the depression. The notice put up runs thus:—

"Due to acute depression in the textile industry, the standard of wages of labourers is lowered in all the mills of the country. The wages of the labourers in our mill are excessively high, and hence we cannot afford to continue work, and hereby it is declared that our mill will stop working from Feb. 10."

ARBITRATION IGNORED

The Textile Labour Union is affiliated to the Ahmedabad Majur Mahajan. It will be remembered that when the dispute was going on in 1933 in the Vakil Mills with regard to bonus, it was decided that all disputes should be settled by arbitration. To-day no intimation or information was given to the Labour Union officially about this surprising move of a lock-out. The declaration has created great sensation and discontentment among labour. The public has also received the news with surprise. Fifteen hundred labourers, men women, and children will be thrown out of work and they will roam all over the city in search of bread after February 10.

RACK-RENTING

The middle and working class families in Bhavnagar are groaning under the burden of exorbitant house-rent. The Bhavnagar Yuvak Sangh is tackling the problem with its limited resources. The Yuvak Sangh has systematically begun the work of collecting statistics regarding the actual increase in rent. The problem as it affects the poor class people is receiving particular attention.

SMALL-POX AND MENINGITIS WAX

Heavy Increase In Casualties In Bombay Presidency

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended January 26th were as under:—

Plague:—In the presidency there were in all 229 attacks and 113 deaths from plague against 157-86 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Satara 89 attacks and 36 deaths against 52-23; Dharwar 60-32 against 32-23; Sholapur 25-21 against 21-10; Kaira 22-8 against 23-15; Belgaum 18-7 against 13-9; Bijapur 14-9 against 14-5 and Kanara 1-0 against 0-1.

Inoculations and usual preventive measures are being resorted to in the affected areas.

Cholera:—The presidency cholera figures for the week were 15 attacks and 4 deaths against 6 attacks and 3 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 14 attacks and 3 deaths against nil in the previous week and Bijapur 1-1 against nil.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh district 332 attacks and 60 deaths; Nasik 214-27; East Khandesh 210-26; Belgaum 151-19; Kanara 144-20; Poona 120-60; Ahmednagar 77-8; Ahmedabad 60-21; Dharwar 50-6; Broach 46-8; Kaira 39-20; Satara 36-14; Kolaba 24-3; Bijapur 24-3; Sholapur 18-1; Thana 1-0; Bombay Suburban 1-0; Hyderabad 13-10; Karachi 5-4 and Bombay city 29-9. Total 1,594 attacks and 319 deaths against 1,185-261 in the previous week.

Primary vaccination and revaccination of the adults is being resorted to in and around the affected areas.

Poona city reported 90 attacks and 52 deaths against 103-59 in the previous week. Vaccination work is briskly progressing in the city and the Municipality has recently appointed an Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination with a view to introduce the Compulsory Vaccination Act.

Five attacks from small-pox occurred in Poona Cantonment area and one death in Poona Suburban area during the period.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum:—The number of doses of lymph despatched from Belgaum Vaccine Institute to the different parts of the presidency during the week was 53,760.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Twenty-seven attacks and 10 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week, as against 17 attacks and 10 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad city reported 9 attacks and 8 deaths; Dharwar district 16-0; Poona city 1-1 and Bombay city 1-1.

One attack and one death from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

MALARIA

The touring medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 190 villages and treated 4,270 persons. Of these 3,119 were treated for malaria. The number of children and the adults examined for spleen was 4,492 and 1,199 of these were found with enlarged spleen

ALEX JAMES' HAT-TRICK

Hodgson Has A Field Day For Liverpool

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

At Highbury, 67,000 spectators saw Alex James score the first hat-trick in English Football. He was head and shoulders above the other players. There was a tremendous ovation as he left the field.

In the first half, play was mainly confined to midfield, and both the defences were very strong. Neither side had scored before the interval.

On resumption, Arsenal played fast football against blustering wind. James opened the account in the tenth minute, and followed it with another, but Palethrope reduced.

James with a header from Beasley's corner completed his hat-trick, while Bastin put on the fourth.

AT MANCHESTER

At Manchester Tilson missed an open goal and Brook missed the penalty. Then after quarter of an hour, Brook netted from Marshall's pass and Muncie equalised nearing the interval. At recess, both sides were even with one goal each.

Liddle scored for Leicester in the second half. Tilson equalised.

Leicester were hemmed in, Bray and Toseland scoring for the homeside Smith from the penalty reduced the lead for Leicester. Then Brook and Herd put Manchester ahead.

LAST MINUTE REPLY.

At Derby, Sunderland were neater side but were troubled by high wind. Exchanges were even. Groves with a header scored, after the goal-keeper had partially saved. Gallachar increased within three minutes of resumption from Crooks. Crooks centred and Hall turned in his own goal. Carter replied for Sunderland in the last minute.

Everton pressed intermittently, and shots were usually high. Cunliffe and Dean missed chances, while Coulter scored just before the interval.

In the second half, Huddersfield pressed strongly and Lythgee equalised.

Hodgson had a field day for Liverpool, scoring thrice. He netted the first at seventeenth minute. After Hydes had missed for Leeds, Nieuwenhuys struck the Bar. Hydes equalised after half an hour then Hydes increased from Firths a cleverly backheeled pass. Liverpool became more aggressive in the later half, but their finishing was weak. A few minutes before the end, Hanson equalised from close-range. A minute later, Hodgson increased the lead, and then added his third goal, three minutes from the end.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The following are the results of Football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 4, Sheffield Wednesday 1;
Aston Villa 1, Tottenham 0;
Blackburn 3, Birmingham 1;
Chelsea 0, Preston 0;
Derby 3, Sunderland 1;
Huddersfield 1, Everton 1;
Liverpool 4, Leeds 2;
Manchester City 6 Leicester 3;
Middlesbrough 2, Stoke 0;
Portsmouth 0, West Bromwich 2;
Wolverhampton 0, Grimsby 3;

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 0, Burnley 0;
Blackpool 1, Fulham 1;
Bradford City 1, Bolton 1;
Bury 1, Brentford 1;
Hull 5, Nottingham Forest 0;
Newcastle 3, Plymouth 0;
Norwich 3, Manchester United 2;
Notts County 3, Southampton 1;
Port Vale 2, Swansea 1;
Sheffield United 2, Oldham 1;
West Ham 2, Bradford 1;

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Bournemouth 4 Reading 1;
Bristol City 4 Millwall 2,
Charlton 12, Bristol Rovers 0;
Crystal Palace 1 Southend 0;
Exeter 2, Coventry 0;
Newport 3, Clapton Orient 3;
Northampton 0, Aldershot 0;
Queens Park Rangers 3, Luton 0;
Swindon 2, Cardiff 1;
Torquay 3, Brighton 0;
Watford 3, Gillingham 1;

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Barrow 1, Chesterfield 1;
Carlisle 1, Walsall 6;
Chester 5, New Brighton 4;
Crewe 2, Gateshead 1;
Doncaster 2, Darlington 0;
Hartlepools 4 Accrington 2;
Lincoln 2, Halifax 3;
Mansfield 3, Stockport 2;
Rochdale 1, Rotherham 3;
Southport 0, York 3;
Tranmere 1, Wrexham 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION).

Airdrieonians 4, Aberdeen 1;
Ayr 0, Hearts 3;
Celtic 5 Albion 1;
Dundee 2 Clyde 2;
Dunfermline 2, Queens Park 2;
Falkirk 3, Queen of South 1;
Hibernians 1, Rangers 2;
Motherwell 0, St. Johnstone 1;
Partick 4, Kilmarnock 2;
St. Mirren 1, Hamilton 2;

UNDER NORTHERN UNION RULES

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Bradford 0, Hull 5;
Bramley 3, Leeds 25;
Castleford 12, Keighley 2;
Dewsbury 11, Huddersfield 5;
Halifax 14, Broughton 4;
Hull Kingston Rovers 7, Wakefield 21;
Hunslet 25, Featherstone 5;
Leigh 5, Warrington 18;
Liverpool 12 Swinton 4;
Oldham 5, St. Helens 5;
Salford 25, Rochdale 10;
St. Helens Recreation 8, Wigan 10;
Widnes 17, Barrow 0;
York 12, Batley 3.

GOAL SCORERS

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The following scored in respective matches in the Scottish League.

FIRST DIVISION.

Airdrieonians, Law, Connor (twice), Ross;
Aberdeen Smith;
Hearts Walker, Johnstone, Miller;
Celtic Delaney (thrice), Dunn, H. Odonnell;
Albion Renwick;
Dundee Mcnaughton, Robertson;
Clyde Carroll, Robertson;
Dunfermline, Mcgowan Murray;
Queens Park, Crawford (twice);
Falkirk Keyes (twice) Walker;
Queen of South, Anderson;
Hibernians Smith;
Rangers J. Smith (twice);
St. Johnstone, Ferguson;
Partick Mclennan (thrice) Hastie;
Kilmarnock, Keane, Robertson;
St. Mirren, Knox;
Hamilton J. Murray and King.

"Grossest Ingratitude And Melancholy Meanness"

Harijan Leader Takes Up Cudgels Against So-Called Representatives Of Depressed Classes

MAHATMA IS THEIR TRUE FRIEND

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Swami Sahajananda, M.L.C., representative of the Depressed Classes in the Madras Legislative Council, interviewed by the "United Press" representative on the J.P.C. Report discussion in the local Legislature said:

"It is exasperating to find Messrs. Sivaraj, Jagannathan and other Depressed class members of the Local Council protesting violently against the Poona Pact, in a manner that does little credit either for themselves or for the community, which they claim to represent. It would be clear even to a superficial observer that it was only through the Poona Pact that the number of seats allotted to the Depressed Classes in the Premier's Communal Award was raised from 18 to 30 in the Madras Legislature and from 61 to 148 in all the Provincial Legislatures put together. And yet, Mr. Sivraj and others of his type want to denounce it knowing full well that a return to the Premier's Communal Award means a definite and great loss to the community.

THE REASON FOR IT

"The reason for this opposition is not far to seek. Those who bask always in the sunshine of official favour are afraid, and naturally so that in a widened scheme of franchise and representation, there would be no place for such people as themselves. It is only on that account that they want to restrict the number of seats and keep them as a sort of close preserve for wire-pulling and manoeuvring themselves into positions of vantage.

"My experience of local board elections in the basis of Joint Electorates with reservation of seats has shown that real servants of the Depressed classes with the interests of the community and the country at heart can easily get themselves elected in any constituency.

"I am sure that the Depressed Classes would see through the game, for they are shrewd enough to choose chalk from cheese.

MELANCHOLY MEANNESS

"Mr. Sivraj's diatribe against Gandhiji reveals grossest ingratitude and melancholy meanness of a very low order. To say that Mahatma Gandhi has betrayed the interests of the Harijans is to say the least mischievous. The Depressed Classes know full well that it is the Mahatma who is their true friend and not those who misclaim to represent them now in the legislatures.

"I whole-heartedly stand by the Poona Pact. During the debate in the Council I wanted to repudiate Mr. Sivraj's unwarranted insinuations, but failed to catch President's eye. So, it is with pleasure that I make it clear the Depressed classes are for the Poona Pact and not with Mr. Sivraj and others."—United Press.

MATAR FARMERS DEMAND RELIEF

Representations To Govt.

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD (By Mail)

A conference of the farmers was held at Matar under the presidentship of Mr. Dadubhai Desai. Many people attended the conference from various villages. The peasants described their pitiable condition due to the cold wave havoc and untimely rain.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai discussed the question of revenue collection. He has made a representation to the Government for complete remission of revenue.

Regarding Dholka Mr. Bhailbhai Sarabhai Patel M.L.C. has made a representation to the Government for remission of revenue.

The copies of resolutions passed at both places have been sent to the officials concerned.

COLD WAVE HAVOC IN NASIK

Revenue Member To Visit Affected Area

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, Jan 31.

Peasants of the district are undergoing acute sufferings on account of the damage done to their crops by the recent cold weather. According to the estimates of the Nasik District Congress Committee and the Nasik District Shetkari Sangh, the loss will exceed several lakhs of rupees.

In response to the applications of the peasants and resolutions passed in their meetings the Collector of the District, it is reliably understood, has issued orders suspending the collection of revenues and in the meanwhile the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member, after having finished his Gujrat tour is going to tour the districts to see for himself the extent of damage to the crops and what remission in the revenue and what relief may be necessary.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud, 1, 1991.
Muslim: Shavaal 29, 1353.
Parsi: Shehrever 1, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 12m.
Sunset: 6h. 33m.
High Tide: 0-19; 12-22
Low Tide: 6-29; 18-22.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Girl Guides Rally, W. I. Football ground, 5-15 p.m.
Young Women's Christian Assn. Annual public meeting, Sir Stanley Reed will address, Lady Brabourne presiding, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 5.

Tata Air Mail for Europe: latest posting at G.P.O. 8-30 a.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m
Mr. N. Coomb's lecture on "The Fire Brigade and its Work." Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-15 p.m.
Bombay Women's Council (Public Health Committee) Lecture by Dr. Belderbeck on "Port Health Work in Bombay," Bowen Memorial Hall, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 6.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 7.

Bombay Medical Council, ordinary meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR.

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "Student Life" at the Arya Samaj Mandir to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P and O mail steamer 'Carthage' with the mails from London of the 24th ultimo passed Suez at 5 a.m. on the 31st January.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT, at 9-30 p.m.
J. BANNISTER HOWARD
presents the
LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
in
THE GREATEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDIES
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK
PLANS OPEN
Reserved Seats:—Rs. 5|12 & 4|8.
Unreserved Seats:—Rs. 3|6, 2|4 & 1|2.

THE REGAL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

More thrilling than "THE THIN MAN"!

The CAPITOL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Plenty of Fun and Thrills!

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

Prof. P. A. Wadia will give a lecture on "Modern Movements in Zorastrianism" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road.

"E" WARD CONGRESS MEETING.

A meeting of the Managing Council of the "E" Ward Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Hilal" premises, near Alexandra Cinema, Byculla.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

The second annual social gathering of the Students' Union, the School of Economics and Sociology, will be held at the University Convocation Hall on Saturday (9th inst.) at 4 p.m., when Sir P. Thakurdas will preside.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode, B.A., will give an exposition in Gujarati of Gatha Ahuvanaiti, Chapter V (Yasna Ha 32) Strophes 13 and 14.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Brotherhood, Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a public lecture on "Temple of Solomon," to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7-15 p.m. at Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon, when Mr. I. J. Samson, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, will preside.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rustam Dinshaw Dastur Meherjirana will speak on "The Prayer Hoshbam."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION.

It is proposed to have an excursion to Vihar Lake on 16th February 1935 as also one to Elephanta Caves on 23rd February 1935. Members and their friends willing to join the same should inform Mrs. K. Shaha, the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union, Kennaway House, Proctor Road, Bombay 4, by 9th February 1935. The charges will be Rs. 2|4 per head for each excursion.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Under the auspices of the Public Health Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, the fourth of the series of lectures on Public Health will be delivered at the Bowen Memorial Hall (Y.M.C.A.) 412, Lamington Road to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Port Health Work in Bombay" by Lt.-Col. Bilderbeck, Port Health Officer. The lectures are open to the public.

VARIETY CONCERT.

A performance in aid of the Naigaum Social Service Centre will be given at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday, February 8th at 6 p.m. Lady Brabourne has consented to be present.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar will speak and the children of the Centre will provide some of the entertainment.

There will be items by Messrs. Merlow and Rich Hawaiian Dance Devils, who are known to radio fans. The Band of the Durhams will be present. Miss Gedge will play the violin and Miss Betty Sheard will sing.

Entrance to the Hall will be free to all. A collection will be taken in aid of the Centre.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

An Elocution Competition for college students will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association in the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Saturday the 9th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The subject of the Elocution is 'The elevation or debasement of women is the most correct measure of the civilisation of a people or an age.' Three prizes of books worth Rs. 20, Rs. 12 and Rs. 8 will be awarded to the first three successful competitors. Those who wish to take part in the competition must intimate their intention to do so to the Hon Secretary of the above Association not later than 7th instant The Competition will be held only if there is a decent number of entries.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"London Musical Comedy Company in The Belle of New York." To-day at 6 p.m.
REGAL—"Evelyn Prentice." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kaliya Mardan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Here Comes the Navy' Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON— "Caught Cheating" and "Around the Corner." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Over the River." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Tyrant." Time as usual.
MINERVA — "Karwan-e-Hayat." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Chu-Chin-Chow." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Red Rider." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Viva Villa." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon: Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music.
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. Selection of European Music. "H.M.V. Potpourri." Selections from the new H.M.V. Lists.
2 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. A relay of the Girl Guide Rally held in honour of the visit of the Overseas President, Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. (From the Cooperage).
6-30 p.m. Indian Ladies' Hour: Talk "Saint Tukaram," by Miss Bachubai Wagle.

7 p.m. First Time Here: This is a new feature. During this hour new artistes will be facing the Microphone for the first time. Listeners are requested to send in their reception reports about the merit of each artist.
8 p.m. Interval.
8-30 p.m. European Programme: Empire Relay.
9 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme: General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
9-20 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m. "My Adventure at Chislehurst." A story for Broadcasting, by A. J. Alan.
10 p.m. Tuna Portugesa and Mellow & Rich: Hawaiian and Spanish Guitars.
Tuna Portuguesa:
March "Spirit of France" Paul.
"Serenade" Schubert.
Riverie "Orchids in the Moonlight."
Mellow and Rich:
Guitar Duets.
Tuna Portuguesa:
Waltz "Wedding Dance" Lincke
"Serenade" Tosti.
"Moment Musicale" Schubert.
Mellow and Rich:
Guitar Duets.
Tuna Portuguesa:
Waltz in A Flat, Brahms.
Tango "Tonight" Valerio.
"Serenade" Toselli.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8-10 p.m. Talk: "India," The Rt. Hon. George Salisbury, M.P.
8-30 p.m. Tunes of the Times. Early French Music, 16th, 17th, and 18 Centuries. The B. B. C. Empire Orchestra. Leader, Denial Melsa. Conductor, Erig Fogg. Raymonde Collignon (Soprano).
9-30 p.m. The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay. Relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London.
10 p.m. The News.
10-20 p.m. Ballard Concert. Doris Ingham (Soprano) and John W. Morris (Bass).
10-45 p.m. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
11-15 p.m. Close down.

TALPADE THANKS VOTERS

Mr. M. N. Talpade writes:—
I convey my grateful thanks to the voters in 'C' Ward who so kindly voted for me at the last Municipal Election and helped me to be returned successful in the 'C' Ward. I promise that I shall do my best to serve their cause in the Corporation.

ALL-BOMBAY CARROM COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Vyayamshala, the All-Bombay Carrom Competition (Single's only) will be held on Sunday, 1st February, '35 at 8 a.m. in the hall of the Matunga Vyayam Shala. Entrance fee is Re. 1 only. Entry will be closed on 13th February, '35. Forms can be had from the Secretary, Matunga Vyayam Shala, Laxminarayan Lane, Matunga (G.I.P.)

G. I. P. STRIKE ANNIVERSARY DAY

First Day Of Labour Week

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Workers' Union, A.I.T.U.C. and the Congress Socialist Party, mass meetings of workers will be held to-day (Monday) at the following places to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's strike and the first day of the Labour Week to oppose the J.P.C. Report.

MATUNGA (G.I.P.) at 5-30 p.m. near Station Maidan:—Speakers: Com. Khedgikar, Jhabvala, Purshottamdas, Nimbkar, Dr. Shetty and others.

KALYAN at Narayenpeth Maidan at 7 p.m.:—Comrade G. K. Phadke will preside and Yusuf Meher Ali and D. L. Pathak will speak.

IGATPURI, near Indian Institute at 7 p.m.:—Comrade Z. R. Chawdhary will speak.

MANMAD, near Vyayamshala Maidan, at 6 p.m.:—Com. V. M. Bhuskute, D. M. Dixit and others will speak.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The forty-ninth annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 6th February, 1935, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The following business will be transacted:—

Adoption of the Annual Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1934.

Election of the President of the Society for the year 1935.

Election of the Office-bearers of the Society for the year 1935.

Presidential Address on "Significance of the Upanayan (investiture of the sacred thread) Ceremony," by Mr. G. V. Acharya B.A.

CEYLON LOOKS TO BOMBAY FOR SUCCOUR

Mr. Jamiat Singh writes:—
25, strong self sacrificing and educated Bombay youths, including doctors and trained volunteers are proceeding to Ceylon, the valley of death, for rendering humanitarian service to thousands of people dying from Malaria, dysentry and starvation. They have nothing, but their lives to offer for this sacred cause. They appeal to the generous citizens of Bombay to equip them with all medical supplies and other necessities such as Railway fare and other expenses. They hope, Bombay by its generosity will save at least 50,000 people from death. Will Bombay do its duty?

All donations in cash and kind to be sent at 128, Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s 'Alavi' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 6th instant.

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 5th instant.

ALL-INDIA RED TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The Vice-President of the All-India Red Trade Union Congress in the course of a letter to the Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress writes:

An invitation was received by us from the A.I.T.U.C. asking us if we were willing to participate in the whole Labour Week and we should have been very willing to do so in this united front action, provided the names of the main organisations only were to be mentioned in your announcements. But contrary to all united front practice, in your programme for the 4th instant, you have decided to include one individual affiliated organisation of the A.I.T.U.C. when you propose to include the name of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union in the announcement for meeting on the G. I. P strike day, in all fairness to the workers lined up in our union who also had participated in the General Strike of 1930, the name of the G. I. P. Railway Labour Union should also be mentioned in the announcement, without prejudice to the principle that only the parent organisations should be mentioned. Here we should like to point out that the workers in the G. I. P. Labour Union were as much concerned in the General Strike of 1930 as the workers in the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union and as such we cannot be a party to such unfair distinction.

ALL-INDIA PRESS WORKERS FEDERATION

The General Secretary of the All-India Press Workers' Federation in a letter to the Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, says:

It is not possible for the Federation to associate itself with the Labour Week for the following among other reasons:—

"1. A united front action on specific issues is generally for a full period covered by the specific question, during which each of the agreeing parties shall not carry on propaganda on behalf of its own organisations. You have set up a day the 7th instant, which falls within this period, to make an organisational drive on behalf of your own unions, which is a violation of the principle of United Front.

"2. On your invitation to participate in the Labour Week, we should have very willingly participated, provided the names of the main organisations only were to be mentioned in your announcements. But contrary to all united front practice, in your programme for the 4th instant, you have decided to include one individual affiliated organisation of the A.I.T.U.C. to the exclusion of a similar organisation of the R.T.U.C."

BOMBAY SUBURBAN NEWS

Dist. Board Elections: Municipal Amalgamation: Govt. Plans: Two Questions For Parle: Borivli-Virar Electric Trains

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Feb. 2.

The triennial elections to the Bombay Suburban District Local Board will take place on Monday, 4th February and for the seven non-Mahomedan seats, nearly a dozen candidates are seeking the suffrage of the voters. Owing to the restricted franchise, the electorate is very limited and vested interests easily find a place on this Board which has under its jurisdiction a population of 98,000 souls. The annual income is nearly Rs. 3 lakhs which is mostly expended on the maintenance of roads, primary schools and dispensaries. During the last year, under the chairmanship of Mr. Chunilal Barfivala, the Board did excellent work for the improvement of village water-supply and the formation of Village Punchayets in small places like Versova and Dahisar. It is hoped that the rate-payers will support the claims of those sitting members like Mr. Barfivala and Dr Patil who exerted themselves very much to serve the Board during a period of acute financial stringency.

AMALGAMATED MUNICIPALITIES.

The amalgamated Municipalities of Bandra and Vile Parle are due to function from 15th February and the people in the Suburban area are speculating how these two municipal bodies are going to be reconstituted. Government, I understand, has decided to nominate on the Bandra Municipal Board all the five members of the present Notified Area Committee of Santa Cruz. As regards Vile Parle, it is proposed to nominate eight persons from Andheri thus raising the strength of the Vile Parle Municipality from 10 to 16. The present five members of the Andheri Notified Area Committee will, of course, be there and in addition, Government will give representation to those interested which have found no place on the Municipality.

TWO QUESTIONS.

The first meeting of the reconstituted Vile Parle Municipality will have to tackle two important questions. Firstly, the location of the office and the selection of a suitable person to occupy the presidential 'gadi.' Both are difficult problems to solve and when feelings run high, it is almost impossible to decide the question in a dispassionate manner. From enquiries made by me, it appears that the present office of the Andheri Notified Area Committee will be more convenient to the majority of the members of the Municipality. Of course, a ward office will have to be opened for the convenience of the rate-payers of Vile Parle and this can be located in the Municipal Building on Nehru Road. As regards the election of the President, it is not possible to speculate as the names of Government nominees are not yet announced.

It is gratifying to learn that the Railway Board has sanctioned the proposal of the B.B. & C. I. Railway to run electric trains from Borivli to Virar. It now takes full 45 minutes to reach Virar and this new move on the part of the Railway authority will considerably reduce the hardships of the travelling public.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

This "Jobbery"!

A striking feature of the working class conditions in the City is the peculiar position occupied by the jobber. He wields considerable influence among the workers and holds the destinies of quite a number of them in his hands. They, too, believe in him implicitly. Thus he is in a position to make his voice felt when negotiating with the employers. The position of the jobber in the textile industry in the city is thus important. During times of trouble, while the blackleg is considered an asset to the employers, the blackleg jobber is many times more so. Just as he would be responsible for bringing about a strike by good organisation, more often than not he is employed to break strikes and break the back of the strikers, by commandeering the services of blacklegs.

When a person occupies such a queer proposition, it is inevitable that jobbery should exist. The report of the Labour Officer on this point makes interesting reading, especially regarding the gross misconduct detected at times on the part of the jobbers, who do not hesitate to extort bribes from newly employed workers and wreak vengeance on them if they fail to obtain satisfaction in their efforts. They thus contribute only to the dissatisfaction among the workers and the employers are at times quite helpless.

The Labour Officer makes a suggestion that the establishment of a Labour Exchange would set matters right and the jobber will automatically disappear.

The establishment of an Exchange in the city would also be useful by bringing to the notice of the authorities the extent to which unemployment among mill workers is rampant.

Bombay's Health

The health of the city during the quarter ending December 1934 shows an increase in the mortality which is, perhaps, due to the change in the weather. The number of deaths from all causes during the quarter was 6,949 as against 6,205 in the corresponding quarter of 1933. The respiratory diseases, measles, ague and remittent fevers, tuberculosis and dysentery were responsible for the increase in the mortality. There was no death from plague or cholera during the quarter. There were seven deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis. Deaths among infants under one year were 1,971 as against 2,600 in the preceding quarter. The causes of deaths among infants are various such as bronchitis, pneumonia, convulsions, etc. The contributory cause of all these ailments is bad feeding or want of pure milk. The municipality should atleast try to supply pure milk for infants at cheap rates.

Workers' Demonstration To Oppose J. P. C. Report

Several Organisations Join A. I. T. U. C. In "Labour Week" Celebration

D. L. Pathak, Secretary, A.I.T.U.C. writes:—

The Executive of the A.I.T.U.C. has decided to observe February 4 to February 10 as "Labour Week" in order to demonstrate the opposition of the working class to the J.P.C. Report and to express its determination to fight for India's right of self-determination. Pursuant to this decision the B.P.T.U.C., according to its Executive Committee's resolution, has secured the co-operation of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Red T.U.C. and P. W. Federation and others in the city to make the opposition to the J.P.C. effective and the Labour Week successful.

The B.P.C.C. has lent its auspieces for the united front on 6th, 7th and 10th February, while the B.C.P.S. for the programme of the whole week and the Red T.U.C. including P.W.F for the week excepting 4th and 7th February.

The following resolution will be passed in the mass meetings to be held at Laibagh, Naigaum and Chowpatty on 6th, 7th and 10th respectively.

"This public meeting held under the joint auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay Congress Socialist Party, All-India Red Trade Union Congress, and All-India Press Workers' Federation condemns the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as designed for the perpetuation of imperialist domination and exploitation of the masses of India with the help of the reactionary upper classes in this country.

This meeting further challenges the right of the British Parliament to foist the proposed constitution on India by denying the right of self-determination which is the supreme and inalienable right of the Indian people.

This meeting asserts that the emancipation of the toiling masses of India from exploitation can only be secured by their united front."

FATAL ACCIDENT

A labourer, working on board the s.s. "Kohinoor", was accidentally knocked down and fell into hold No. 2 of the ship from a height of 31 feet on Saturday evening. Death was instantaneous.

The victim was one Parbati Baji Godse (35).

The Police Surgeon, who held the post-mortem examination over the body thinks that death was due to the fracture of the skull.

MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL

The annual prize distribution of the Maratha High School came off on Sunday with Prof. M. D. Alteker in the chair.

In his annual report the Head Master traced the activities of the school during the year.

The function came to a close with distribution of prizes by Mrs. Malatibai Alteker.

Drama In Aid Of Kanara Relief Fund

The Secretaries Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee write:—"The Karnatak Nootan Sangita Sabha, Bombay, are staging their very popular Kannada drama "The Pratigna Kankana," at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi, on Friday (8th inst.) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) The whole proceeds will be donated to the Kanara Peasants' Relief Fund. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside."

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M
10 P.M. SHOW TO-NIGHT
will be graced by the immediate Presence and Patronage of LADY BRABOURNE, PRINCESS ALICE and DUKE of ATHOLL.
DIANA Wynyard
'OVER THE RIVER'

With Frank Lawton, Jane Wyatt, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Colin Clive, Lionel Atwill, Reginald Denny, C. Aubrey Smith, Henry Stephenson and others. A UNIVERSAL PICTURE presented by Carl Laemmle. A JAMES WHALE PRODUCTION.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Had House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1935

REJECT IT

The text of the new India Bill is published in India, and though the full text is not before us yet, the available extracts and reports about the whole make it clear that the Bill merely reproduces the J. P. C. scheme except for the important and reactionary change, namely, the introduction of provisions regarding the statutory Railway Authority, to be set up when the Federation comes into being. Those few Indians who hoped against hope that the universal condemnation of the J. P. C. scheme might induce the British Government to make some improvements in it in drafting the Bill should be disillusioned at least now. Of course, the Viceroy and others in his camp will continue to tell the people that, if they only accept the Bill as a whole and press for improvements in respect of details, the British Government may yet be more "generous". But few Indians either in the Legislative Assembly or outside it will be impressed by this walk-into-my-parlour appeal. Among the latest manifestations of public opinion on the J. P. C. scheme is the speech of Mr. Manu Subedar, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber who said at the Chambers' annual general meeting that the scheme is but a travesty of constitution, conceived first and foremost in the interests of Britain, and sought to be imposed upon India against her will. Comments like this do not show that official propaganda for the scheme has made any impression on the country.

Country's Verdict

The country's verdict on the Bill must necessarily be the same as that on the J. P. C. scheme on which it is based, namely, complete rejection. It is to be hoped that this opinion will be accurately reflected by the Legislative Assembly, which will discuss the scheme to-day and for the next two or three days. Much depends upon whether officials will be allowed to vote on the question or not. Officials have no right to vote when the popular or non-official opinion is meant to be expressed. It is necessary, therefore, for Government to instruct the official members not to take part in the voting on the subject. It may not be possible for them to compel non-official nominated members to refrain from voting. But it is fair for these members to refrain voluntarily as they are not elected by the people and cannot presume to speak on their behalf, whatever may be the merits of their views. If only the elected members vote, the Congress amendment rejecting the Reforms scheme, will have a clear majority. It may be so even if the nominated non-officials insist on voting. It remains to be seen if in view of this certain result Government will press into service the official bloc, flouting all notions of fairness.

No Compromise

One cannot be too sure about the result of the voting if all nominated members, official as well as non-official, participate in the voting. Much will then depend upon whether or not the more complex amendments like that of Mr. Jinnah will be put to the vote in parts. If voting in parts is allowed—indeed, that procedure is both fair and logical—the Communal Award, which forms an important part by itself, will get a clear majority, as the Congress will refrain from expressing any opinion on it. If, however, this procedure is not allowed, there is certainly the possibility of the differences of opinion on the Award neutralising opposition to the Reforms scheme as a whole. This would be most deplorable in view of the almost unanimous condemnation of the scheme by the elected members. It is to be regretted, that the Congress Party's amendment makes no mention of the Constituent Assembly which formed one of its pledges to the electorate and the country and, that it does not reject the J. P. C. Scheme as definitely as is called for by the resolution of the Congress Working Committee. Evidently the Congress Party has drafted its amendment with a view to secure adequate support from non-Congress members. If it is not possible for it to secure such support, without prejudice to its pledges, as is evident from the amendments that have been published, the right course for it to adopt will be to adhere to its own position and press an amendment definitely rejecting the J.P.C Report and demanding a Constituent Assembly. We particularly hope the Congress Nationalists in due deference to the unmistakable verdict of the country in support of the Congress will not desert it at this juncture.

The Ahmedabad Strike

It is much to be regretted that the strike situation in Ahmedabad continues to be serious. It is not quite clear whether the strike is primarily due, as alleged by some, to a larger wage-cut than was allowed by the Delhi Pact or to any cut having been made as a result of reduced hours of work. If the cut is unauthorised, the strikers have a clear grievance and it is in the interests of the millowners themselves to redress it forthwith and respect the Pact both in letter and spirit. If the strikers object to any cut whatsoever in consequence of the reduction of hours, even then they have a grievance for, as we have often pointed out before, the reduction of hours of work is a humanitarian and efficiency measure but will cease to be such if in consequence wages are reduced to any extent as a matter of course. If, however, the wage-cut allowed by the Pact has no reference to the reduction of hours and is due, as stated by the millowners and also the Labour Association, to progressive decline in the trading returns and a fall in the cost of living and is the result of arbitration proceedings begun even before the reduction of hours was effected, it is clearly desirable for all concerned to open amicable negotiations and remove all misunderstanding.

C. P. Council's Vote

The C. P. Legislative Council has rejected the J.P.C. Report as "unsatisfactory, unacceptable and unworkable unless the constitution confers Dominion Status on India." There are two reports as to the voting. According to one Mr. Deshmukh's resolution was carried unanimously, Government members, of course, abstaining; according to another, there was one dissentient voice. Be that as it may, the result is overwhelming and decisive. It forms a happy contrast to the betrayal of Indian opinion by the Madras Council. But the latter has achieved its solitary ignominy through factors that bring into prominence not so much its acceptance of the J.P.C. scheme, as the fact that the Justicites have been rejected by the people as very few parties have ever been in the history of representative or pseudo-representative institutions. We congratulate the C. P. Council on joining the ranks of those that have spurned the J.P.C scheme. Incidentally, we wonder if the Government of India will follow the practice of Provincial Governments in the matter of voting.

"PROSPEROUS" INDIA

The Drain: A Parallel From English History

(By N. H. Pandia, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor)

II

To an enquiring mind, the question naturally occurs, how it is that whereas daily papers published in England are able to report, "increased business," "continued expansion of business," "increase in exports," "heavy over-subscription," "profit estimates," "gratifying improvement in position," and use similar other expressions over there, we in India, have to record a continued state of depression, want and poverty. An unsophisticated person visiting our cities would be struck with their apparent prosperity. Clubs and cinemas there are daily overcrowded and the roads are full of private motor cars. Great buildings adorn the cities, which are, besides, inhabited by men of great light and learning. Western civilisation has transformed these cities into second editions of their prosperous Western confreres. And yet we read that there are estimated to be 20,000 persons afflicted with tuberculosis in Karachi and 5,000 in Meerut. It is found that the prosperity of Indian cities is a seeming prosperity and that behind the show, there are gross poverty, want and suffering.

Imports Increase

The September 1934 issue of the Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in India shows that the imports of foreign manufactures have increased and the exports have decreased as compared to September of the previous year, and that all steps taken or measures adopted hitherto, have reacted much more favourably on the imports of foreign goods than on the produce of Indian land, labour and capital. The general situation still is below that in 1932.

The example of what the state of a country would be that is subjected to a constant drain on its resources, is furnished, curiously, by a page from the history of England itself. The parallel is remarkable and the picture in certain portions life-like of the present state of India. Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe," 5th Ed. p. 365 (quoted by Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, in his paper on "Poverty of India" read before the East India Association in 1876, says: "In fact, through the operation of the Crusades, all Europe was tributary to the Pope (Innocent III).....A steady drain of money from every realm. Fifty years after the time of which we are speaking, Robert Grostale, the Bishop of Lincoln and friend of Roger Bacon, caused to be ascertained the amount received by foreign ecclesiastics in England. He found it to be thrice the income of the king himself. This was on the occasion of Innocent IV, demanding provision to be made for three hundred additional Italian clergy by the Church of England, and that one of his nephews—a mere boy—should have a stall in Lincoln Cathedral." (Page 397)—"In England—for ages, a mine of wealth to Rome—the tendency of things was shown by such facts as the remonstrances of the Commons with the Crown on the appointment of ecclesiastics to all the great offices, and the allegations made by the "Good Parliament" as to the amount of money drawn by Rome from the kingdom. They asserted that it was five times as much as the taxes levied by the king, and that the Pope's revenue from England was greater than the revenue of any prince in Christendom." (Page 434)—"It is manifest by legal enactments early in the fourteenth century.. "By the Parliamentary Bill of 1376, setting forth that the tax paid in England to the Pope for ecclesiastical dignities is fourfold as much as that coming to the king from the whole realm; that alien clergy, who have never seen nor cared to see, their flocks, convey away the treasure of the country." (Page 477)—"The inferior, unreflecting orders were in all directions exasperated by its importunate, unceasing exactions of money. In England, for instance, though less advanced intellectually than the southern nations, the commencement of the Reformation is perhaps justly referred as far back as the reign of Edward III, who under the suggestion of Wycliffe, refused to do homage to the Pope; but a series of weaker princes succeeding, it was not until Henry VII, that the movement could be continued. In that country, the immediately existing causes were, no doubt, of

(Continued on Page 8)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Mr. Randolph Churchill Sets a Precedent By Seeking Election On The India Issue

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Jan. 26. (By Air Mail).

This week-end promises to introduce in British parliamentary politics a new and revolutionary change regarding India. Mr. Winston Churchill and his friends belonging to the India Defence League are still living in hopes of using the new India Bill as a thick stick with which to beat Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin and their supporters in the Conservative camp.

No less a person than Mr. Churchill's own son, Randolph, has threatened to do two things at the bye-election in the Wavertree division of Liverpool. As an independent Conservative candidate, he is to oppose the official Conservative national candidate and to make India the principal and almost the sole issue on which to fight the forthcoming bye-election. The first innovation is by no means novel and there have been instances, though rare, of a dual fight in the Conservative camp. However, the second part of Mr. Randolph Churchill's innovation would be a revolutionary precedent. It had been hitherto agreed between all parties including the Labour Party never to make India an issue in an election fight as between various party candidates. This tradition has been religiously adhered to. The Labour Party, which is expected to be unorthodox in some respects, has from time to time refused to accept the suggestion to make India and the Colonies a separate Party issue during Parliamentary elections.

Good For India

Mr. Randolph Churchill promises to change history. He not only bears the family name of a famous stunt-maker in British politics, but he has himself proved to be possessed of the melodramatic temperament and the noisy showman's art of his father. If Randolph is like his father he will also know how to create excitement, noise, melodrama, precipitate actions, based on immeasurable self-will and then to beat a hasty retreat at the expense of others whose political sagacity is paralysed for the time being. However, as far as India is concerned, the more impetuous Randolph Churchill is the better it will be in some respects for India. If the forthcoming bye-election is fought largely on the India issue with all the talent and monetary, social and journalistic resources of the Churchill family, it will become a firm precedent. India will then be able to challenge the Labour Party to show its true colour and true cards at the next General Election. It will have to demonstrate then where at all it fundamentally and concretely differs from other parties in its India policy. It is not so much the Churchillian opposition to the Baldwin group that has become a serious consideration but this departure to drag India into the party fight during the election might be considered so revolutionary a departure from parliamentary tradition that a sudden last moment pressure might be brought upon Churchill, the father, to pull Churchill, the son, out of his foolhardy attempt. However, the circus type of preparation now going on in Liverpool is so elaborate and so healthy and robust in its outward appearance that Mr. Randolph Churchill's candidature appears to be an established fact.

Chamberlain's Confession

With the India Bill already drawn up and large slices of parliamentary time in the next session, which begins on Monday, January 28, being reserved for the Bill, it looks very unlikely that the Government will now beat back and suspend the whole question of India reforms for the life time of the present parliament. The need for giving artificial respiration to Britain's capitalist supremacy in the world is urgent and real, and, according to the confession of Sir Austen Chamberlain at Queen's Hall and in the House of Commons, British financial and military interests have decreed that greater and more autocratic powers should be added to the existing powers of the British Viceroy and the Governors in India. The Government has got a sufficiently large and safe majority in both the Houses of Parliament in spite of the revolt in its own camp, which, too, in a critical hour can be put down within ten minutes by orders from the Party Whip.

Mr. Andrews' Speeches

During the week, two interesting speeches were delivered by Mr. C. F. Andrews. One of them was arranged at the Friends' House to enable his followers and admirers to listen to his impressions of the recent day India. The other was a broadcast talk in the B.B.C. India series.

Mr. Andrews in his public utterances this week has been eloquent and emphatic in now asking the Government to withdraw the whole of the new constitutional scheme. But as a matter of fact seven years of the next period of ten years promised in the original Montagu-Chelmsford Act have already passed by and another three years will soon expire. So Mr. Andrews appeal for 'status

(Continued on page 10.)

Frankly Speaking

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CONCERN.

Characteristically enough, the Government of India have shirked the issue raised by Mr. Satyamurthi's resolution about restoration of property in Gujarat and Kanara, an issue created originally by the Government of India themselves. The President was quite right in admitting the resolution because so far from having nothing to do with them it is, in fact, "primarily" the concern of the Governor-General-in-Council. The whole thing is the culminating sequel to the Ordinances issued by the Governor-General-in-Council. It is this authority that initiated and promulgated, for enforcement by local Governments, measures to combat the Civil Disobedience and no-tax campaign. Surely it is the concern of the Governor-General-in-Council to see if there is a case for restoration or not.

LANSBURY'S "DECLARATION."

The earnestness of Mr. George Lansbury is always delightful. But it is the earnestness of a well-meaning old man who is not taken seriously by his followers and even by his own other, and the more important, practical self. The Leader of the British Labour Party, broadcasting his views the other day, said that his party was unable to support the present (the J.P.C.) scheme which "completely failed to give India Government by the people." This is decisive enough. But, as if further to emphasise and explain his definite views on the complete failure of the scheme he declared: "We stand by our declared policy of India's right to self-government and self-determination. The people of India must secure the power to control their own lives."

A CHEAP FARCE.

This is a splendid stand which does credit to the Labour Party's professions of Socialism. But there is another stand which the same Labour Party claims. That stand is declared in Major Attlee's broadcast and in the official amendment to the J.P.C. Bill tabled on behalf of the Labour Party by the gallant Major and others. The two stands are mutually conflicting. And there is something irresistibly ridiculous in the Labour party attempting two contradictory stances at one and the same time. Is it any wonder that, so far as India is concerned, the Labour Socialist party should be regarded as having reduced itself to a cheap farce?

GRAVE SUGGESTION.

Rumours are busy lending, correctly or falsely, striking piquancy and sensationalism to the Anglo-French conversations. There is the sensational statement that the secret re-armament of Germany has been much more elaborate and extensive—and "impressive"—than could have been guessed. But it is nothing compared to the report that the French dossier "contains information never hitherto shown to British Ministers, although known to the British General Staff." If at all true, the suggestion is one of the gravest and most serious in its possibilities and requires a very thorough inquiry. For, anything may happen if the General Staff of a country is allowed to ignore Ministers. Why, nations and countries, are, more often than not, stampeded into war by such tactics on the part of the militarists.

PRESS VIEWS

Blot On America

The realistic description of a lynching in one of the States of America which we reprint from the "Christian Century," is a reminder that no nation is so perfect that it can point the finger of scorn at another as wanting in humanity. The state of mind of practically the whole population of the district in which the lynching took place, is indistinguishable from that of savage cannibals. The writer of the letter expresses surprise that even a member of a persecuted race like the Jews approved of the lynching. This is nothing strange. The oppressed are always the worst oppressors. They enjoy inflicting on others the tortures they had to endure. Another thing which shocked the writer was the attitude of educated women to the lynching. The Police and the Magistracy too seem to have been in sympathy with the mob. America to-day occupies a position of pre-eminence among the nations of the world which she never did before. Her weaknesses and vices attract on that account more critical attention than they did formerly. Until she wipes this dark blot on her fair name she must suffer the mortification of being regarded by human men and women in every land as tolerant of the savagery lurking behind her mighty material achievements.—"Indian Social Reformer."

Misconceived

The unrest amongst a section of the employees in the Ahmedabad textile mills appears to us to be misconceived. They have struck work but we are confident if the terms of the Delhi agreement are properly explained to them they will realise the need of its acceptance. There is a large number of unemployed workers available to replace men who have downed tools as is evident from an Ahmedabad message which states that those mills which recommenced work after the strike are getting men in increased number. The Congress Socialist Party in Ahmedabad states that it has decided merely to carry on propaganda against the Delhi agreement without contemplating a strike. Now that a partial strike has taken place, without the possibility of achieving success, we hope the Socialists will declare against the continuation of further attempts in that direction. The workers will be well advised to bear in mind Gandhiji's warning from Wardha that they are weakening their cause and generally that of labour by an "illegitimate" strike.—"Svadeshi."

Cheap Advice

When Governors give advice to local bodies to improve and increase their sources of taxation, they do not seem to realise that their own provincial taxation is desperately heavy on account of which municipal voters will put every conceivable pressure on councillors not to impose more municipal taxes. It is a question of the big bugs having the best of the banquet not leaving even a few crumbs for the smaller bugs like municipalities and district local boards. In fact, there must be a more equitable system of taxation on account of which the local bodies must obtain for themselves some of the provincial heads of revenue.—"Sind Observer".

We must congratulate Mr. Lahiri Chaudhry on displaying an extremely courageous willingness to respond to the call of the Deputy Presidentship of the Assembly.

He was a member of the Nationalist Party whose one 'raison d'etre' is irreconcilable opposition to the Communal Award. He left it to join the Independent Party wherein the one and only point of agreement among the members is the acceptance of the Communal Award. And now he is being sponsored by Sir Henry Gidney and Syed Ghulam Ehik Nairang, both avowed Awardists and confirmed supporters of the busense of duty!

What sacrifices will some people not undergo to gratify their sense of duty!

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Mr. Jinnah's amendment declares the "All-India Federation" to be fundamentally bad.

We beg to differ. The Communal Award constitutes at least one of its foundations.

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Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Deputy Leader of the Independent Party, has also tabled an amendment, different from that of Mr. Jinnah the Leader. But the essential creed of the Independent Party is "To every man his own views and ....."

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"SUBSIDY TO TRAMP SHIPPING

Bill Passes Third Reading."

—Headlines.

It is British shipping please, therefore, quite fair, honest and undiscriminatory.

* * * *

Asked to explain how it will affect Indian shipping and the principle of reciprocity Mr. Walter Runciman and Sir Samuel Hoare are both rumoured to have cried simultaneously that the subsidy will be fully shared by Indian Tramp Shipping in British waters. (Honourable Members lustily cheered and then retired in a body to drink to the prosperity and greatness of the Empire.)

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Concluding the debate Mr. Runciman said that French and United States' shipping subsidies amounted to five million sterling each, Italian subsidy amounted to three millions, Japanese one million, and said the Dominions had a shipping policy which was of a nationalistic character.

He didn't say anything about India but M.L.A.'s had better keep off the subject lest the Treasury Bench accuse them of dishonest misrepresentations and the Anglo-Indian Press of unscrupulously fomenting and fanning hatred and discontent.

* * * *

"Legal experts in Germany," says a report, "must be experts in the 'world conception' of Nazi policy."

Now what is that? A Hitlerised world without Jew and Gentile?

* * * *

Apropos of the rumour in London that certain military information about German re-armament was never supplied to British Ministers although known to the British General Staff no serious view need be taken of the conduct of the latter. According to the latest and most modern theory of Government (J.P.C. Scheme) information about many vital things can, and should be, usefully withheld by subordinates from responsible Ministers, in the interests not only of the country concerned but also of the Ministers themselves.

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Malaviyaji "trusts" that the country will wholeheartedly respond to the Congress President's appeal to make the All-India protest against the J.P.C. on February 7 a complete success.

But Malaviyaji "calls upon" the people and "appeals" to his countrymen to make a success of the anti-Communal Award day February 10.

Which proves not that Malaviyaji is not keen on the former, but that the country is not keen on the latter.

* * * *

Re: the division on the coming J.P.C. debate in the Assembly.

We have just heard from our usual very very very reliable source in Delhi that, according to certain reports, Sir N. N. Sirkar, the Law Member to the Government of India, has very patriotically decided to eat his declarations against the Communal Award, his emphatic evidence at the J.P.C. sessions as also his solemn resolve, uttered and unuttered, never to accept the Communal Award and cheerfully to lead the Government forces either into the division lobbies to accept the Award or into neutrality as the decision of the Governor-General-in-Council may be.

London Talks End In Hitler's Triumph?

Versailles Military Clause Scrapped

FRANCO-BRITISH AGREEMENT FORECAST

Flandin Offers French Planes To Defend Britain

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, February 2.

The Special Correspondent of Havas, London, declares that Franco-British Agreement is certain to be reached.

It is believed that the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty will be abolished, except as regards demilitarisation on the left bank of the Rhine.

The defensive Franco-British air convention has been agreed upon

The following is the forecast of the Agreement:—
Germany to return to Geneva,
Germany, Belgium and Italy to be asked to adhere to the Anglo-French Defensive Air Convention,
The Danubian Eastern Pacts to be signed.
Information obtained in London this morning appears to confirm Paris reports on the lines of Agreement, namely a general convention limiting armaments on the basis of 1932, agreement to replace the Disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.
M. Flandin, it is reported, offered French 'planes to defend Britain.

It is learned from an authoritative source that it is expected that the Agreement will be reached at the resumed Anglo-French discussion in the afternoon and a communique will be issued covering the subjects discussed.

It is impossible to give further details, as essential time must be allowed to inform other governments before publication.

Conversations are proceeding very satisfactorily, delay being due to the courtesy of informing other governments, and not due any disagreement.—Reuter.

LAVAL STAYS TO CONQUER

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Anglo-French talks adjoudned 11-45 p.m. until to-day afternoon.

Sir J. Simon, interviewed by "Reuter", said that discussions were progressing very well.

(Later)

It is learned that a substantial measure of agreement was reached in the Anglo-French talks.

The main points will be expanded to-day and issued later in the official communique. Conversations will be resumed at 4-30 p.m. to-day. M. Laval has postponed his departure until Monday.

NO FRANC-STERLING MISSION

RUGBY, February 2.

Reports that M. Flandin will place before Mr. Neville Chamberlain plans for linking the sterling to Franc are discounted in authoritative quarters.

The attitude of the British Government on this subject has already been clearly defined. The view is taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that stabilisation should not be attempted while the present disharmony between Dollar and Franc exists. As a preliminary to that step, such change in price-level as would correct this unharmonious relationship must be awaited.—B.O.W.

LAVAL BOOSTS GERMAN MENACE

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, February 2.

M. Laval's statistical demonstration of Germany's military strength to the British Government at Downing Street yesterday forms the pivot of to-day's conversations in London.

According to special correspondents of "Quai d'Orsays" the facts and figures are borne out by those already in possession of the British Foreign Office.

M. Laval cited declaring, "Even two years' military service will not give us an army as strong as Germany's".

The British believed to be much impressed by the revelations.

Commentators anticipate a moral result, namely, re-inforced determination to co-operate rather than a definite agreement especially on air defence.

It is realised that the British Government can only advance slowly, owing to the brake applied by the Home Dominions opinion.

The French appreciation of the British difficulties seldom is more apparent.

It is noted with satisfaction that Britain sees German military, especially air menace to Britain, as well as France in clearer perspective than hitherto.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

The Secretary of the Old Boys' Association, the Benares Hindu University, writes:—

The 22nd annual meeting of the Old Boys' Association which was postponed on account of the illness of our revered Vice-Chancellor will be held on Basant Panchami, Friday, the 8th February, 1935. The Old Boys' Dinner will be held in the Arts College Common Room at 6-30 p.m. on the 8th and the business meeting will be held on 9th morning at 8-30 a.m. when the Vice-Chancellor will address the Old Boys. A Hockey match will be played between the Old vs. New at 3-30 p.m. on the 9th.

All Old Boys (including those of Old C. H. C.) are cordially invited to attend the function. Arrangements for lodging will be made if intimation received previously.

Donations for the Old Boys' Home and Life Membership fee of Rs. 10 or annual fee of Re. 1 will be thankfully received. Information about Old Boys of the University will greatly help in the compilation of the Register.

MURDER CHARGE FAILS

CHITTAGONG, Feb. 2.

Mr. D. S. Simpson, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Chittagong accepting the unanimous verdict of a Special Jury acquitted Surendra alias Ramani Mohan Nath of Foradabad Police Station, Fatichcherri of the charge of murdering Akhil Chandra Sil of village Wahedpur.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Sattar, Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the Crown, and Badrul Huq Khan defended the accused at Crown cost.—United Press.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Major and Mrs. A. J. Ransford and Lt. Commander I. D. Elliot dined at Government House on Sunday.

Lt. Commander I. D. Elliot lunched at Government House.

Lady Brabourne opened the New Wing of the Missionary Settlement for University Women at Byculla on Sunday.

Lt. Colonel Sir Richard Temple, Mr. & Mrs W. G. Lely, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. B. Clee and Mr. H. E. Butler dined at Government House on Sunday.

GOLD CLAUSE DECISION

Announcement Postponed Following Conference Of Nine Judges

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The Chief Justice announces that the Supreme Court would not give the Gold Clause decision on February 4 (as hitherto expected).

The announcement which followed the conference of nine justices said:

"In Order to avoid the unnecessary crowding of court room on February 4, the court is not yet ready to announce the decision in the Gold Clause cases. Hence there will be no announcement on that day".

It is thought that the delay is due to enormous amount of work involved in the preparation of opinion, and the inability of dissenters, if any, to prepare their views for presentation.

The next regular opinion day will be February 11, but there is no rule of the court preventing the delivery of opinion some other day.

MANY INJURED BY ICE PLANT BURSTING

PATNA, Feb. 3.

A man and a woman were injured, following the bursting of an ice plant in the city. They were both working in the room where the machine was installed and the woman's eyes received serious injury.

The accident was due it is understood to excess of pressure in the machine causing a terrible explosion which blew off the thatched roof of the room, some students of the Law College in the vicinity were also slightly injured.—A. P.

JUBILEE ADDRESSES TO KING

RUGBY, February 2.

The presentation of loyal addresses of congratulations from both the Houses of Parliament to the King on the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations of his accession to the throne will be one of the interesting functions in connection with the event in which His Majesty will take part. It is understood that addresses will be presented in Westminster Hall, which is the largest part of the Palace of Westminster.—B. O. W.

Paris Banks' Advance To Citroen Works

PARIS, Feb. 2.

It is officially announced that an agreement has been concluded whereby leading Paris banks will advance to the Citroen Motor Car Company fifty million francs for running expenses, pending the reorganisation of the Company, which will probably occur in the end of February.—Reuter.

BRAZIL-U. S. TRADE AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

A reciprocal Trade Agreement between the United States and Brazil was signed at the White House, providing mutual tariff concessions.

Brazil coincidentally agree to maintain sufficient exchange to pay all new business with the United States, promising gradual liquidation of the existing blocked exchange difficulties in Brazil, involving between 10 and 25 million dollars.

Immediately when financial conditions permit, Brazil will continue interest payments on the Brazilian bonds held by the United States.—Reuter.

Line Clear For Rubber Restriction

BATAVIA, Feb. 2.

The Government authorised regional Civil Service Officials to prepare for the enforcement of individual native rubber restriction after April 1.

Restriction will be limited to the districts of Tanapoeli, Achin and the East Coast of Sumatra.—Reuter.

MAJ.-GENERAL HARDING-NEWMAN DEAD

(Special Cable)

CHRISTBAL (Panama) Feb. 3

Major-General John Cartwright Harding-Newman died of heart failure aboard the steamer "Costrica", wherein he was cruising with his wife.

JAP-MONGOL CLASH

Soviet Alleges Breach Of Portsmouth Treaty By Japan

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, Feb. 2.

The Soviet Foreign Office has not commented on the Japanese clash with the Mongols, and except the denial that there are Soviet troops in Mongolis, no official statement is made. The Press, likewise is reticent. But it is generally known that the Soviet considers that Japan is violating the Portsmouth Treaty, in so far as she is keeping troops in Manchuria, and converting it into an "armed camp".

The Soviet's attitude towards Mongolia will probably be that it is a republic, independent of U. S. S. R., and therefore it is not their concern.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES POOL

Passenger And Freight Regulation

BERLIN, Feb. 2.

Pooling agreement was reached between the Hamburg-America and North-German Lloyd lines regulating relations for the next fifteen years.

Receipts from the passenger and freight services with North America and Australia will be pooled as also receipts from freight services with the Western Coast of the Central South America, Cuba, Mexico, and the Far East.

All other freight and passenger services are divided between the two Companies.

The Agreement has sanctioned that the respective boards of directors of each Company will henceforth have their own management, but there will be a joint board.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO ARMED DACOITY

One Accused Gets 4 Years' Jail

NOAKHALI, Feb. 2.

Accepting the unanimous verdict of the jury, Mr. S. C. Chakraborty, Assistant Sessions Judge, convicted one Jatindra Kumar Bhakta to four years' rigorous imprisonment under section 395 I.P.C. and acquitted his co-accused Guru Charan Majhi.

Both of them were sent up by the police in connection with an armed dacoity case committed in the house of a money-lender of village Hotatia. The accused Jatindra Bhakta made a confession before a Magistrate implicating himself and the other accused. The confession was, however, retracted during the trial. As stated above the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Jatindra and not guilty for the other accused.

Both the accused are undergoing long terms of imprisonment in connection with two other dacoity cases which have been tried previously.—United Press.

MATCH FACTORY STRIKERS ADAMANT

Management's Counter Offer Not Accepted

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Feb. 3.

The general strike in the Western India Match factory at Ambernath continues.

The negotiations between the Strike Committee and the factory management have broken down.

Out of the ten main demands formulated by the strikers and forwarded to the management for consideration, the following seven points, it is understood, were offered for acceptance as a compromise, but the strikers have refused to accept anything less than their full demands:—

(1) That daily wages will be paid to the workers in case the machine goes out of order.

(2) That the rent of the Company's chawl will be reduced by 30 per cent.

(3) That the water race will be reduced.

(4) That if disabled by accidental injury the worker would be paid daily wages according to old rates.

(5) That workers in the factory will be considered as permanent after three months' service.

(6) That the old rate of 11 annas per day will be restored.

(7) That there would be no victimisation of workers on account of strike.

SOVIET REPLY TO HITLER

Red Army Does Not Look To Nazis For Lorries, Says The Commissar

MOSCOW, February 2.

Herr Hitler may rest assured that he will not have to give the Red Army a single motor lorry, declared M. Ordjonikidze, the Soviet Commissar for heavy industry, replying to passages from Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf", wherein the German leader discusses the possibilities of German-Soviet military alliance, stating that in the event of war Germany would have to supply Russia with motor equipment.

M. Ordjonik'dze, added that they never dreamed of concluding a military alliance with Germany and claimed Russia occupied the third place, after the United States, Great Britain in the world production of motor lorries.—Reuter

EX-SPEAKER OF BR. PARLIAMENT DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 3

Death has occurred of Rt. Hon'ble John Henry Whitley who was Speaker of the House of Commons.

(Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley was the Speaker of the House of Commons from April 1921 to June 1928 when he resigned. He was offered a peerage which he declined.

Mr. Whitley presided over the Committee on Industrial problems, and the "Whitley Report" is a foundation of various reconstruction plans.

He was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, in 1929, which issued its report in July 1931.

He was appointed Chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation in June 1930.)

AUSTRO-ITALIAN CULTURAL PACT

Chairs Of Mutual History In Rome And Vienna

(Special Cable)

ROME, Feb. 3.

The Austro-Italian cultural agreement signed by Signor Mussolini and M. Pernter, the Austrian under-Secretary for Education, provides for teaching Italian in Austrian schools in certain of which, for example the Lyces commercial schools in Vienna, Italian will be compulsory but in secondary schools it will be a special subject. Institutes of Italian and Austrian culture and chairs of Italian and Austrian history will be established at Vienna and Rome respectively.

(Continued from Col. 7).

in ruling the country, British Imperialism, by the Scheme proposed in the report, seeks to unite these forces against the rising tide of democracy.

"This meeting declares that an uncompromising struggle of the toiling masses for the economic and political emancipation is the only way to win freedom of the country and considers the Reformist patchwork as a waste of energy."

"SLAVE CONSTITUTION."

In commending the resolution to the acceptance of the meeting, the mover termed the Scheme as an "unwanted slave constitution." He gave a detailed history of the economic forces that had compelled Britain to take certain actions regarding India.

Mr. R. K. Chari supported the resolution, and thought that the future struggle would be between the Capitalists and Zamindars and the workers and peasants.

Mr. Nanjundiah, speaking next criticised the Congress attitude towards the J. P. C. Scheme.

Dr. Shetty was for organising the masses.

APPEAL TO MOBILISE.

Mr. V. S. Gokhale, who made an exhaustive and all-comprising speech appealed for mobilisation of students of India for the liberation of the country.

Messrs. C. D. Shah and Vaidya also spoke.

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously carried.

Mr. K. T. Chandy proposed another resolution for the appointment of a Committee for the Organisation of Students and Youth which was also passed.

With a vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

Needless Fuss Over Communal Award

J. P. C. SCHEME FOISTED ON INDIA

Bombay Youths Condemn It As Unwanted Constitution

"It was supposed and understood by the people of India that the Congress Party in the Assembly represented the wishes of the people of the country and stood for the National Goal and carry on their activities according. It was also understood that the attitude of the Congress Party in the Assembly towards the J. P. C. Scheme would be one of rejection; but I regret to say that there is an indication of something like a compromise, from the notice of the amendment that the official Congress Party has given in the Assembly. This amendment is weaker than the other amendments given notice of by the so-called Nationalists and Independents led by Mr. Jinnah."

"There are two official Congress Party amendments which have been published already. It appears that purposely and deliberately the word 'rejection' has been omitted from both the amendments. May I be permitted to ask what this omission means? Does it mean that the Congress Party wants to accept he Constitution, when it becomes an accomplished fact and offer its willing co-operation to the Government?"

The above question has been asked of the Congress Party in the Assembly by Mr. B. G. Horniman, who presided over a public meeting of the Students of Bombay, on Sunday evening, at the People's Jinnah Hall.

The meeting was convened by the "Provisional Committee of Students for anti-Joint Parliamentary Committee Report agitation" to condemn the J. P. C. Scheme.

"SCHEME TO BE FOISTED ON INDIA."

Mr. B. G. Horniman, in the course of his speech, said that he was pleased to preside over a meeting of the youth of Bombay to protest against the monstrous scheme of so-called "Constitution for India." He was glad that the spirit of opposition to the Scheme that was being attempted to be foisted on India had aroused the youth from the inertia that they were suffering from, for the last few years.

The J. P. C. Constitution was a new scheme, a scheme which was meant not for the advancement of the political freedom of the people, not to give relief to the economic misery of the poor masses, not even meant to be an open door towards Self-Government; but it was definitely and deliberately designed to strengthen the hands of Imperialism. The politically conscious people in the country could see what was the intention of the British Government in trying to foist such a scheme on India. What might be of greater importance was the fact that the country as a whole was determined to reject this scheme.

WHAT UNITED PARTIES CAN DO FOR INDIA

The Indian National Congress, having abandoned their attitude of non-participation in the Legislatures, had decided upon entering the Legislative Assembly and other elected bodies. A strong United Party had been elected to the Central Legislature in the recent elections. In the present state of affairs in the country, such a party inside the Legislature was of very great importance and could improve the present state of affairs. It had already done so, in that it had passed two votes of censure against the Government.

Here Mr. Horniman referred to the opposition of the youth, specially those who are socialistically inclined, to the participation in the legislatures, and said that there was nothing wrong in such a participation, and said it was not fundamentally opposed to Socialist principles.

MOVE FOR COMPROMISE?

"We all hoped that the Congress Party in the Legislature," continued the speaker, "would stand as the first and foremost party for the complete rejection of this monstrous Scheme. We supposed—I am sure I am voicing at least 90 per cent of Indians—that the Congress Party in the Assembly represented the wishes of the people of the country, and stood for the National Goal, and would express its emphatic opinion regarding the present state of affairs, especially regarding the J. P. C. Scheme. But I regret to say that there is an indication of something like a compromise from the notice of the amendment that the Congress Party has given in the Assembly." The speaker referred to the omission of the word "rejection" from the amendment, and thought it was deliberately done. He appealed to the youth of Bombay and India, to express themselves strongly in regard to the possible betrayal of the cause of the country. He wanted the youths to tell the national leaders in the Assembly, to have unity of action. At present the party leaders were squabbling and disputing over the Communal Award, which forms part of the Scheme. If by a resolution the J. P. C. Scheme was rejected, then the Communal Award automatically went with it.

FUSS OVER AWARD.

Mr. Jinnah, through his amendment, had given an outstanding position to the Communal Award, as if throwing a challenge to Pandit Malaviya, Messrs ney and Paramanand, to fight with him on the question. Both Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney were not in a mood to come to an agreement, regarding the Communal Award. The speaker could not understand why there should be so much fuss over the Communal Award, as, if the leaders were honest about it, they could reject the Scheme and with it went the Communal Award also. There was no point or purpose served by discussing the Communal Award, when the country was for the rejection of the J. P. C.

It was the duty of all the parties in the Assembly to unite and pass an emphatically worded resolution unanimously. The British Government ought to be informed, concluded the speaker, that the people of India were against the J. P. C. Scheme, would have nothing to do with it and refused to work it.

J. P. C. REPORT CONDEMNED.

Mr. E. Zalman moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the students and other youths of Bombay emphatically condemns the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report as thoroughly reactionary, and calculated to reinforce the political and economic hold of British Imperialism, on the Indian people, rather than give them political freedom;

"While giving the Princes and Zamindars a prependering share

(Continued in Col. 5).

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Mobilise Public Opinion

THE TASK BEFORE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The decision of the Congress Working Committee, in fixing an All-India Protest Day on 7th February, as a protest against the unwanted Joint Parliamentary Committee Report will be hailed by all with a satisfaction. Months have elapsed since the publication of the Report but the Indian National Congress has so far done nothing to mobilize public opinion against it. Let us hope it will cast its lethargy at least now.

There can be no two opinions on this fact that the responsibility on the shoulders of the Congress is really tremendous. At no time since its inception was the responsibility greater than it is to-day. That responsibility has doubly increased. To-day, it has to mobilize the public opinion and fight the issue.

It will be nothing but a shallow myth, if the Congress think that it could get all it wants by fighting on the floor of the Central Legislature. The resolutions passed by the Assembly will not bring the goal nearer. Assembly is only a place for an advertisement. It will serve no other useful purpose.

India is now passing through constitutional upheavals. Every hour is precious. Intensive propaganda in press and platform is being carried in England to foist an unwanted constitution. Even the British Broadcasting Company is not spared! There will be no wonder then if the Reform Bill is rushed through Parliament and passed in the course of next few months. The task before the Congress is tremendous. It should lose no time in mobilizing public opinion against it. The Report has already been rejected by every responsible section of public opinion.

The Congress is the only political organization which commands the respect of all. It is the best organized party in India to-day. Is it not then the duty of the Congress to take an initiative and by approaching other parties evolve a scheme for a concentrated action? Is it not then the duty of the Congress to unite all parties and fight for India's self-Government?

Opportunities in the history of a nation rarely crop up. Such a golden opportunity is presented to-day. This is the time to unite and fight for self-determination. United India will surely be able to scrap the Report. United India shall have a constitution framed by its own people. Is not the need for unity all the more pressing to-day, than it was ever before?

Every party has rejected the Report but no party has yet put forth any other alternative programme. What are you going to do in the absence of any such programme? Have you got any other scheme in view? Why not then join together and formulate the scheme of your own?

Remember, the eyes of the whole civilized world are on India to-day. Can there be any greater humiliation and disgrace if it should find India still disunited and fighting for crumbs!

This is surely not the time for political bickerings. You must forget the past and sink your differences.

Will the Indian National Congress rise to the occasion and give right lead to the Nation?—Yours, etc.,

B. D. WAGH.

Mr. Andrews And Gen. Smuts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I take this opportunity of replying to an unjust criticism by "Forward" of Calcutta in its issue of 2nd January, 1935, in which I see the following remarks:

"We regret to say that the London correspondent of our Bombay contemporary (the "Bombay "Chronicle") has been guilty of "unpardonable indiscretion in "this connection. (that is in "connection with General Smuts' "letter to Mahatmaji). He has "almost been churlish to Mr. "Andrews. The least that the "correspondent should have done "was not to return to the charge "after Mr. Andrews had contra-"dicted it. Even if he had believ-"ed what he wrote he should have "recognised that a controversy "should not be carried beyond a "length. . . How could he (Ge-"neral Smuts) think for a moment "that the proposed reforms should "satisfy the natural aspirations of "Indians?"

I am, indeed, very sorry that "Forward" does not exhibit a higher sense of political responsibility for an avowedly nationalist political paper. It was not at all my personal defence but it was my public duty, as your correspondent, to refuse to accept Mr. Andrews impossible and conflicting contradictions of my first report that I had to return to the charge after Mr. Andrews had contradicted me. If the whole of the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Andrews, General Smuts said Mahatmaji is laid bare it would become clear that Mr. Andrews did play the part mentioned by me.

I am afraid "Forward" has been rather churlish towards its Bombay contemporary instead of the London correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" being guilty of being churlish towards Mr. Andrews. For the benefit and future guidance of the editor of "Forward" I quote what Mr. Subash Chandra Bose wrote recently: "Within a short time "Forward" came to hold a leading position among the nationalist journals in the country. Its articles were forceful, its news service varied, and upto date, and the paper developed a special skill in the art of discovering and exposing official secrets." When the "Bombay Chronicle" does the same, in exposing non-official and semi-official secrets of political developments, the present-day "Forward" considers it churlish. So much the worse for our contemporary, "Forward" of present day.—Yours, etc.,

YOUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, January 26.

Municipal Commissioner's Reply To Tairsee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Tairsee's letter in your issue of 31st ultimo, in which he states among other things that I took no action when he sent me a list of voters whom he alleged to be dead. I may say that enquiry was held immediately on receipt of the list, and five of the voters mentioned were found to be alive. Later in his letter Mr. Tairsee says that it is the law and the system that are responsible for irregularities in the voting; it is strange, therefore, that he blames me for his defeat and would like to see a vote of censure passed upon me. But one is used to such in consequence in Mr. Tairsee's arguments.—Yours, etc.,

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Goan Emigrants' Plight

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the interesting review of the Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee's work which appeared in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" there are a few incorrect statements, made inadvertently by the author of the review who probably is not in direct and intimate touch with Goan life in the city.

He thinks that it is "a pity that the Committee should fail to receive a substantial, popular support" for its work in Bombay which "even an official relief organisation ought ordinarily to deserve". And, then, in support of his contention he quotes a para from a press communique issued by the Committee

The reports of the Goan Emigration Committee for the last two years abundantly make it clear that the whole Goan community, both Hindu and Christian has heartily co-operated with the Committee. To take the classes. Every Goan whether priest, doctor, public man, public servant or merchant, out of hundreds in the city, has given his co-operation to the Committee. Not a single Goan residential club out of 200 to 300 has refused the Committee's help and co-operation in its fight against poverty and destitution. Every day crowds besiege the Committee's office for relief. Not a single Goan institution, charitable or welfare, Catholic or Hindu, has failed actively to co-operate with the Committee in its relief work. The Society of St. Vincent De Paul, the two charitable societies of Dabul and Mazagon, the Goan Hindu Association, the Gomantak Maratha Samaj, and several others are doing extremely useful work for Goans, both Catholics and Hindus. In fact before the Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee came into existence there was no contact whatsoever between Goan Hindus and Goan Catholics. It is the Emigration Committee which brought these two wings of Goans together for mutual benefit and has thus promoted "real" and "greater" unity among Goans.

Every scheme of the Committee as the report maintains, is launched out only after a careful consideration and consultation with people competent to give their opinion or concerned with it. Of course, as was natural, a few people have the Emigrants' Fund on their brain, as they could not have it on their palms. Your correspondent evidently ignores their existence. But one must not mistake a small, disappointed clique for the community. That would obviously be unfair.

As regards the Hindus, the Committee works for their welfare through two associations, the Goan Hindu Association and the Gomantak Maratha Samaj, both carrying on very useful activities within the four corners of the Emigrants' Fund Bill. The Committee has also a Hindu representative as its member who even happens to be the president of the leading Goan Hindu institution.—Yours, etc.,

GOAN.

Bombay Suburban District Local Board Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Elections of the District Local Board of the Bombay Suburban District are to be held on Monday the 4th instant and voters will have to exercise their franchise with utmost care, foresight and responsibility, despite the electioneering promises of the candidates. Dr. Balkrishna S. Patil who is a sitting member of the Board is one of the candidates for the ensuing elections. None can deny that he merits the unequivocal support of all the voters by virtue of his straight-forwardness, public spirit, disinterested work and interest in sanitation and education in the District.

At present Dr. Patil is the Chairman of the Local Board Dispensary Committee at Goregaon and Vice-Chairman of the Suburban District School Board. His policy is one of uniform and consistent co-operation with the authorities of the District Local Board and the District School Board. It was due to his initiative and endeavour that many works of public utility were done in the District. He worked, heart and soul, in furtherance of the educational measures proposed by the School Board and was a judicious lover of merited efficiency. He tried to suggest reforms in the affairs of the School Board and always upheld the prestige of both the bodies.

In the by-election of the Andheri Notified Area Committee held about two months ago Dr. Patil was returned uncontested. Dr. Patil is the brother of the late Mr. Mukundrao Patil, who had donated about Rs. 1,000 to the School Board for Scholarships and Prizes. I would therefore appeal to the voters to elect Dr. B. S. Patil to the District Local Board once again and thus allow him to do service to the public for a still longer period.—Yours, etc.,

A SUBURBAN VOTER.

Zanzibars' Affront To India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. K.P.S. Menon has rendered estimable services to Indians in India in general, and Indians in Zanzibar in particular by throwing a flood of light on the pathetic plight of the latter in Zanzibar. The perusal of the summary published, clearly brings out to light that the significant object in passing the decrees by the Zanzibar Government is to "oust the Indians from Zanzibar."

The mills of Indian Government move very slow. It is over six months since the anti-Indian Bills became Decrees in Zanzibar but apparently little has been done so far in India to safeguard Indian interests. In England, when the employees of the Metro-Politan Vickers Ltd., were clapped in the Russian prison for espionage and sabotage, a bill was immediately enforced prohibiting Russian goods. H. E. the Viceroy in the Legislative Assembly has given the Indian public an assurance "that the Government of India will continue to do their utmost to secure that the interests of the Indian community which has a long and honourable record of association with Zanzibar, are 'fully, safeguarded.'" Greater pressure will be brought on the Government if ceaseless propaganda is carried on in the Press as well as on platform. Let the Zanzibar Government understand that India will not tolerate such a national affront. It will be a mistake if the Zanzibar Government think that they can act in any way they like because India is a subject nation.—Yours, etc.,

B. D. WAGH.

Mr. Raza Ali And The Press

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It appears that the profoundly reasonable appeal of the

(Continued on page 9).

DELHI PACT AND AHMEDABAD STRIKE

(By A Trade Unionist).

Mahatma Gandhi has sent a message from Wardha to the textile workers of Ahmedabad asking them to "regain balance and resume work," as in his opinion the workers are "weakening their cause, and that of Labour generally, by illegitimate strike." "Let them not tarnish the good name they have earned for themselves," he says. As against this message of the Mahatma, the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Labour Association in the course of a statement, a summary of which appeared in the press a few days back, declares that "weavers of certain mills who are outside the Labour Association and in several cases outside the Millowners' Association also have gone on strike because their wages were reduced in contravention of the terms of the Delhi settlement, particularly of the provision regarding the application of reduction in wages in the cases of mills in which the average earnings during the six months from July to December were below a certain limit. If what the Secretary of the Labour Association says is correct, there is clearly a direct charge of breach of agreement and, therefore, of faith on the part of the Millowners. The action, therefore, of the workers in trying to defend their hard-earned rights and against attack on their living standards cannot be otherwise than legitimate. The good name of the textile workers of Ahmedabad would have been tarnished if they did not put up a stout resistance against such assaults on their rights and living standards.

DUTY OF A UNION.

Unflinching loyalty to the cause of Labour and unfaltering advocacy of their rights and demands are the only justification for the existence of any trade union or association of workers. Judged by this standard, whatever may have been the past record or achievement of the Ahmedabad Labour Association, it has failed to act in the only manner in which it was expected to act. In the anxiety to uphold the Delhi Agreement, it has studiously taken up a non-partisan attitude, leaving the poor, defenceless, resourceless workers who have heroically taken up resistance against the assault to shift for themselves. Twenty-two mills are reported to be affected—19 completely and 3 partially and according to the Ahmedabad Congress Socialist Party about 30,000 workers are involved. Surely the lives of 30,000 workers cannot be of lesser importance than the sanctity of an agreement which, after all can only be at best a makeshift arrangement in the face of an impending crisis. No body who has cared to understand any thing of modern industry and industrial organisation, I hold, will seriously dispute at this late hour of the day, the unassailability of the theory of "thesis and antithesis," that the interests of the capitalist and the employer and those of Labour are irreconcilable. The utopian conception of co-ordination and collaboration of the opposites has been played out and the advocacy of capital-Labour collaboration is laughed at as out of date and ante-diluvian. That in Ahmedabad with its long-standing tradition of mutual collaboration, adjustment and arbitration, the workers have, on their own initiative, taken to the only method of action open to them, namely, the strike, only justifies the Socialist contention that as long as industrial organisation is motivated by private greed and personal profit and dividends, so long will it not be able to escape Social conflict. To ignore this and be deluded by the crude concept that "the Millowners invest their money as their capital: the workers' capital is their labour," and therefore the industry is of both, is to misread history of industrialism and growth of modern social structure. But I am digressing.

UNFAIR AND UNJUST.

I hold that the Delhi agreement is unfair and unjust from the workers' point of view and I propose to discuss it in greater detail later. But, meanwhile even supposing that all that the partisans to the agreement say is a fact, is it wrong to suggest that it should be held in abeyance particularly when 30,000 workers have decided against it by going out on strike? Either the agreement is inherently harmful to the workers, or they have not understood its terms in order to appreciate and accept it. If that is the case, is it not in the interests of that very agreement that sufficient latitude should be given to the workers to study it? What will the millowners lose by not enforcing it all of a sudden? I think it is reasonable, in view of the present crisis to allow some time to lapse before it is enforced during which the Labour Association may make the workers realise that it is in their interests. The Labour Association will be perfectly justified in demanding this. By observing its present unconcerned attitude to what is happening before its eyes, the Association is only undermining itself.

(To be Concluded).

"PROSPEROUS" INDIA

Continued from page 6)

a material kind, such as the alleged avarice and impurity of the clergy, the immense amount of money taken from the realm, the intrusion of foreign ecclesiastics." (Page 478)—"As all the world had been drained of money by the Senate and Caesars for the support of republican or imperial power, so there was a need of like supply for the use of the pontiffs. The collection of funds had often given rise to contentions between the ecclesiastical and temporal authorities, and in some of the more sturdy countries had been resolutely resisted."

Melancholy Social Condition

Mr. Draper goes on: "There were forests extending over great districts; fens, forty or fifty miles in length, reeking with miasma and fever, though round the walls of the abbeys there might be beautiful gardens, green lawns, shady walks, and many murmuring streams....The peasant's cabin was made of reeds or sticks, plastered over with mud. His fire was chimneyless—often it was made of peat. In the objects and manner of his existence, he was but a step above the industrious beaver who was building his dam in the adjacent stream.—Vermin in abundance in the clothing and beds. The common food was peas, vetches fernroots, and even the bark of trees....The population, sparse as it was, was perpetually thinned by pestilence and want. Nor was the state of the townsman better than that of the rustic; his bed was a bag of straw, with a fair round log for his pillow....It was a melancholy social condition when nothing intervened between reed cabins in the fen, the miserable wigwams of villages, and the conspicuous walls of the castle and the monastery....Rural life had but little improved since the time of Caesar; in its physical aspect it was altogether neglected....England, at the close of the age of faith, had for long been a chief pecuniary tributary to Italy, the source from which large revenues had been drawn, the fruitful field in which herds of Italian ecclesiastics had been pastured....At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the island was far more backward, intellectually and politically, than is commonly supposed."

The foregoing quotation illustrates the effect of a drain upon one country at the instance of another country. It is undoubted that India too suffers from the drain. That fact explains partially the poor condition of India.

A proper understanding of the true inwardness of the condition of India can be obtained also from the perusal of the list of exports and imports published in the daily press. Any daily newspaper will inform the reader of the extent of daily exports from India of raw cotton, wool and hemp, cotton fly, and linseed oil cakes and cotton rags for paper making, etc., and the extent of daily imports into India of cotton and woollen piecegoods (bleached, printed and dyed), cotton yarn, cotton hosiery, oil cloth, ropes, gunnies, floor covering wrapping paper, varnishes, lubricating oil, soap (household, polishing and toilet), common bar soap, soap powder, biscuits and provisions, steel bars, nut files, hammers, showels, tiles, earthenware, sugar, confectionery, sugar candy, preserves, salt, condensed milk, cream, corn, starch, flour, writing ink, printing paper, straw boards, cardboard boxes, playing cards, old newspapers, broken tiles, packing paper, school slates, clocks, toys, glass bottles, glass bangles, glass beads, and other glass ware, enamelled ware, umbrella-furniture and goods, etc. Each and every one of the class of imported goods and articles aforesaid is capable of manufacture and sale in India. The payment of heavy prices for these imported articles and the export of raw materials which can all be absorbed in the country, constitute one of the factors in the great drain.

Is there any practical way for Indians to remedy the evil consequences of the drain and remove or alleviate the terrible poverty?

(To be continued)

JUDGMENT IN MANIBANU KIDNAPPING CASE

Baroda Session Judge Discloses Conspiracy Of Accused

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 31.

"A passionate girl having been carelessly brought up and having wrong notions of modern civilization and freedom can easily fall a prey to the evil devices of a beast in a human form. Such was the case of the girl Manibanu (minor) when she came into contact with the Thakore of Sihora", remarked the City and Sessions Judge in Judgment in the Manibanu Kidnapping Case.

Continuing, he said: "There is ample evidence on record to show that Azamkhan, the schoolmaster, was a very intimate friend of the Thakore of Sihora. And one has to read the contents of the long, shameless and filthy letters passed between them to be convinced beyond doubt that all these people were a gang of first class bad characters, and that in matters where girls and women were concerned, and in their other nefarious deeds, these three were one and acted with the help and advice of each other.

Azamkhan refers in glowing terms to the Thakore of Sihora as being the 'Farhad' of Gujarat and calls the Thakore of Limbda, the 'Majnu'. But to my mind, it is a sacrilege to associate the names of these two persons with Farhad and Majnu, the symbols of true and devoted love, whereas from what has come out from records, one can safely say that both the Thakore of Sihora and accused Ranjitsinghji are nothing better than mere devotees of goddess of passion

REGULAR CONSPIRACY

"Suffice it to say that the Thakore of Sihora through the advice and suggestions of his conspirators and the active support of men like Sayed, Ustad Malang and others very soon succeeded in gaining a very strong hold over the excited and very passionate mind of the Parsi girl. The Thakore of Sihora proved himself a past master in the art of flirting, for it is in evidence that he used to take advantage of little quiet opportunities he got to take liberty with the girl and thus excite the passions of the young susceptible girl which culminated into the height of moral depravation to which she had fallen."

With these remarks, in the course of a lengthy judgment, covering over 134 type-written sheets, Mr. S. A. Sahebzada, the City and Sessions Judge passed orders of conviction in the Manibanu kidnapping case, in which Thakore Ranjitsinghji of Limbda, Dhanjishaw Cama and five other accused stood charged for offences of kidnapping a minor girl from lawful custody of her guardians for immoral purposes and out of state, of abetment of rape and seduction by conspiracy etc.

LADY TEACHERS AS WITNESS

The Court examined in all 39 witnesses of which 37 were produced by the prosecution in support of their contention while Miss Palia, the class teacher and Miss Needham, Principal of the Maharani Girls High School in which Manibanu was studying were called in as court witnesses in the case regarding the question of the date of the issue of the school leaving certificate.

STORY OF CONSPIRACY

Dealing with the question of conspiracy and the part played by the different accused, the Judge further observes that it is clear that the coming of the Thakore of Sihora to Baroda in middle of 1932 had nothing to do with the events that followed and the renting of the Vamker's bungalow was a mere chance. After he had been there a little time, it seems that he, having seen the girl his evil passions were aroused, and ways and means were adopted by the Thakore and his friends to get to know the Parsi family intimately. The first of these was the offer for arrangement for getting his food from them, which in view of their impoverished condition and pecuniary difficulties, was deemed by them as a godsend. Little however did they dream that the arrangement was a mere pretext to get into intimate touch with the family especially the girl and their object became perfectly easier when the Thakore was invited to take his food at their own place when the Thakore had the opportunity of meeting her 2 or 3 times everyday.

Side by side and about the same time one Sayed, a confidential servant of the Thakore suggested to Byramji to obtain toddy tapping business in the domains of the Thakore, and a formal request was made which was readily agreed to on terms very favourable to Byramji. This set the ball rolling, and Byramji who has done the business before, at once swallowed the bait. It is in evidence that Byramji was not charged anything for the toddy contract which soon proved to be an act to gain influence and power over the Parsi family.

The Thakore also cunningly adopted other means to put Byramji under further obligations. From acquaintance it developed into friendship and in stages to intimacy.

Finally having prepared the ground, the Thakore of Sihora made the first, definite illicit proposals to girl at Prathampur, and on her refusing to agree, the Thakore wrote a letter to his friend Azamkhan requesting his mediation and advice. The fact that he showed the letter to the girl before posting it shows to my mind that whatever he had written to Azamkhan regarding his idea to end his life was never seriously meant, but was only by way of a trick to influence the mind of the girl.

Proceeding the Judge observes:—"From all the evidence in the case and looking to the letters the girl wrote to the Tha-

(Continued on page 9).

Hard Court Tennis

FIXTURES FOR BOMBAY TOURNAMENT

TO-DAY (MONDAY)

COURT NO. 1 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Mr. R A. M. Henson vs. Mr. R Prasada.

followed by

Mr. B G V Mehta vs. Mr. Ramnath Chopra.

COURT NO. 2 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Mr. O. Sutton vs. Mr. H T Hewson.

followed by

Mr. J E Tew vs. Mr. S L Tibdiwala.

COURT NO. 3 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Mr. A J Wadia vs. Mr. K A Noorani.

followed by

Mr. P P Adalja vs. Mr. A Peerbhoy.

COURT NO 4 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Mr. D M Pereira vs. Mr. N R Suvarna.

followed by

Mr. Radhakishan Sigtia vs. Mr. N Waltho.

ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE COURTS.

Mr. S. M. Khan vs. Mr. P G Date.

Mr. D M Khatao vs. Mr. G D Bhagat.

PARSEE GYMKHANA COURT NO. 3 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Mr. S F Karaka vs. Mr. K V Shevde

followed by

Mr. C L Tibra vs. Mr. Lekhraj.

TUESDAY'S PROGRAMME

COURT NO. 1 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Mr. Jagannath Tibra vs. Mr. M R Row

followed by

Mr. A C Santook vs. Mr. Krishnaprasad.

COURT NO. 2 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Mr. M H Kajiji vs. H H Savantwadi

followed by

Mr. C W Owen vs. Mr. Ranbirsingh.

COURT NO. 3 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Mr S W Dukle vs. Mr. N B Bhagvat

followed by

Mr. I V Nanavati vs. Mr. F E Vakharia.

COURT NO 4 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Ladies' Singles

Mrs. R E Osborne-Carey vs. Mrs. G Geisse

followed by

Mrs. B H Vakil vs. Miss M J Wadia.

PARSEE GYMKHANA COURT NO. 3 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Mr. J S Lawyer vs. Mr. S K Fanasalkar

followed by

Mr. C L Tibra vs. Mr. Lekhraj.

ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE COURTS.

Mr. B D Jog vs. Mr. A M D Pitt.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Hon. Syed Raza Ali Agent-General in South Africa, made by him on the eve of his departure to that country, that the Press in India should take a greater interest in the affairs of the Indians there, has not been responded to by you. While the Agent-General's words were still resounding in ears you came out with an editorial note "Disappointing," which is most decidedly disappointing. Just reconsider, I appeal to you, your words such as "But he—the Agent-General also went on to lecture." Syed Raza Ali was perfectly justified in appealing to the press not to indulge in "Unhelpful Criticism" of the Agent-General's activities. It was most appropriate appeal and yet you call it a "lecture to the press."

We in South Africa cannot live without the active support and co-operation of the Government of India in all our struggles for our rights; this fact it is time; you would realise. We need and we must have also the support of the press in India and keeping this mind the new Agent made the most important appeal.

The Congress has no time for us now-a-days and therefore we look to the Government of India the M.L.A.'s and the press to co-operate with us in our fight for rights.

The new Agent-General Syed Raza Ali, has made an original contribution to the problem of South Africa when he appealed to the press in this country not to indulge in "unhelpful criticism which always had an adverse effect on the 'Boer mind'". I earnestly request to the press to take to heart the appeal and co-operate with the Agent-General in his difficult and delicate task. —Yours, etc.,

HAJEE ISMAIL A. BHABHA.
Kathiawad, Jan. 31.

Inter-Arts Prose Texts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the mannerless and unbecoming remarks made by "A Professor" in reply to a letter of mine published in the "Bombay Chronicle" about the Inter Arts Prose Texts, I request you to publish the following in the columns of your paper.

In the first place I must point out that the "Professor" lands himself in self contradiction when he says that "Q" and Trevelyan are great masters of prose" and utters in the same paragraph that "to read Q and Trevelyan as detailed texts is to fritter away one's time" Even though "vanquished," he could "argue still."

He concludes his letter by saying that "the Annotation questions condemned by Q himself should not disfigure the Prose paper." I challenge him to point out to me when and where Q makes this statement? Let him quote any author or any person of eminence who says that Annotation questions should not be given in a prose paper. I dare say that Q himself is of opinion that Annotation questions should be given in a paper when he says in his 'Art of Reading on examinations, "that in the hands of a second rate examiner they tend to test knowledge alone or what passes for knowledge."

Himself understanding nothing of what Q says and what exactly the sources of English Literature are (and yet, I presume, he is a Professor of English teaching Q!) he has the audacity to pass the following remarks on me: "The learned Professor seems to be bent upon proving that he has not read "Art of Reading" on which however he pronounces several pontifical judgments." Elsewhere he says, "it is perhaps too much to expect this learned Professor of Logic to display any correct knowledge of English Literature." I only pity the poor Professor for his discourteous and sarcastic remarks. The Professor maintains that a knowledge of Latin is not a 'necessity' to a Professor of English and readers can imagine for themselves how he conveys the spirit of the Latin quotations found in great works of English Literature and Q in particular. He says that the Bible and Shakespeare are not sources of English Literature! I must emphatically assert that they are the most valuable sources of Literature as can be easily gleaned from a study of any notable piece of English Literature and Q in particular. Shakespeare is Literature by itself and at the same time an important and valuable source of Literature written in subsequent ages. Literature to-day may be the source of Literature to-morrow, e.g. Holinshead's chronicles can be considered not merely as Literature but also as a source of Shakespeare's historical plays. The Ramayana is a piece of Literature (by itself) and also a valuable source at Literature written in subsequent ages. Shakespeare

(Continued from page 8.)

might have said that History is a tale told by an idiot full of sound and fury and signifying nothing. but I am afraid the "Professor" has not understood the spirit in which Shakespeare uttered this. Why then old Shakespeare draw his material for all his Historical plays from History?

The "Professor" himself admits that his dilemma "Either the prescribed portion is far too much or the books should never have been prescribed" is ill-made and rightly it is so. This dilemma can be easily refuted by 'taking it by the horns.' The prescribed portion is adequate and the University Authorities have done well to prescribe the same above all, let him remember that the students of Inter Arts have already been acquainted with the subject of History of England (in the VII Std.) —Yours, etc.,

P. M. SHRINIVASACHARI.
Belgaum, Jan. 24.

Untouchability Removal Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Having failed in his attempts to secure legislation regarding entry of the untouchables in Hindu Temples, Mr. Gandhi has now started a fresh move in the same direction by pressing for the untouchability Removal Bill in the Central Legislature through several members of the Assembly whom he has been influencing. Mr. Gandhi need hardly be reminded that the rules relating to purity form an integral part of not only the Hindu religion, but also Zoroastrian and Hebrew religions and they are based on physical, ritualistic and spiritual considerations. The Hindu Dharmashastras as well as the Vendidad of the Zoroastrians lay down elaborate rules of purification from defilement of various kinds such as touch of impre persons and things, a corpse, a woman in her courses, and so on, which are observed scrupulously by the followers of the said religions. If Mr. Gandhi desires to support the civic rights of the so-called Harijans by the proposed legislation may I point out to him that the Bombay Government as well as several other Provincial Governments have already passed resolutions declaring their rights as citizens in certain public bodies such as local boads, municipalities, legislative councils, Government offices, etc., long before Mr. Gandhi entertained the above idea? It is apprehended that if the above move of Mr. Gandhi is allowed to proceed further, it would only lead to internal dissensions in the rank and file of the Hindu community and retard the future progress of our country.—Yours etc.,

MANUBHAI C. PANDYA.
Bombay, Jan. 30.

Human And Animal Vivisection

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have recently seen a statement published in an Indian newspaper, to the effect that the lives of children have been saved through the vivisection of criminals 2000 years ago. One is left wondering why this should be pointed out, unless it be to suggest of the advisability of vivisecting criminals to-day, in the hope of benefiting other children 2000 years hence. If, however, this is not the intention, we could hardly have a plainer proof that cruelty is not justified, even if great benefits, including life itself, accrue from it.

The vivisection of human beings stands condemned by civilisation. Are we thus sacrificing the lives of children? If the answer be "yes," the plea under which millions of animals suffer torture in varying degrees is shown to be valueless. If the answer be "no," let us apply the same incredulity in considering the boasts of animal torturers. Thus we have a two-fold argument; it is never right to do evil that good may come; or, alternatively, good does not come out of evil.

I am glad to learn that an All-India Anti-Vaccination and Anti-Vivisection League is being formed. It is much needed.—Yours, etc.,

BEATRICE E. KIDD.
Hon. Secretary, British Union for Abolition of Vivisection,
47 Whitehall, London S.W. 1.
Dec. 19.

Dominion Status And India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In all the discussion that is going on, in the Press and elsewhere, about Dominion Status for India, a fact that seems to be altogether lost sight of is that Dominion Status is the status of a "colony" that has attained fitness to govern itself. And the British Government having pledged itself to recognise the status of India as that of a dominion on its attaining similar fitness, it, obviously, only remains for the various communities of India to "work together" to that end.—Yours, etc.

A. E. PENN.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

British Income Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There are undoubtedly many British subjects amongst your readers who wish to make repayment claims but who perhaps do not realise that there is a strict time limit involved.

May I remind them that claims for the year commencing April 6th 1928 (or notice of intention to claim) must be lodged with the Chief Inspector of Taxes not later than April 5th 1935.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. FRY.
13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S. W. 1. Jan. 14.

A High-Handed Regulation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We are amazed at the report from the Punjab Director of Information to the effect that passengers sailing from India to certain African countries may be prevented from sailing if they are unvaccinated. Never in the history of vaccination and smallpox has such a regulaton been adopted by any country. Even in the days when third-class passengers to the United States of America and to Canada were required to be vaccinated, there was always the alternative of quarantine. Those who objected to vaccination underwent quarantine for 14 days and were then admitted into the country.

It is not as though unvaccinated persons are the only people who contract and spread smallpox. A perusal of any Indian Government Report for recent years reveals the fact that thousands of vaccinated persons have contracted smallpox in India, and also large numbers of re-vaccinated persons.

A regulation of the kind referred to would only be justified if smallpox was confined to unvaccinated people. There are records of smallpox outbreaks in Great Britain and Germany which show that between 1850 and 1895 over 100,000 vaccinated people contracted smallpox.—Yours, etc.,

L. I.OAT,
Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League.
25, Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, London, England, January 14.

"Dard-e-Dil"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The other day I happened to see this film which is otherwise known as "Romance." The plot is tolerable and photography is good. But there are certain defects which ought not to be found in any Indian film. Although the scene is laid at Bokhara and Samarkand, yet from the scenes, costumes and beards one can never find out that the persons taking part in the drama hail from Central Asia. Another point is the defect of pronunciation. The fact is that when these films are screened say in Delhi and other places where Urdu is the 'lingua franca,' the people simply feel disgusted. The tone is a thing which counts much in making a film popular. There is another defect and it is one of dances. The dances which are commonly known as Jewish dances should be, as far as possible, avoided completely. We must not imitate the West in such matters as the standard of morality is different in the East and the West. To show that the muscles of the breasts and the abdomen are under the control of a female dancer, is not a thing to be praised. I say so from the effect such dances make on the audience.

Lalita, who is henceforth to be called Nargis appears in the story instead of Bibbo who has joined some other company. I have seen her speaking Urdu for the first time, but she seems to be very promising indeed. A little more practice will certainly make her linguistic talents tolerably perfect.

Another thing to which I want to draw the attention of those concerned with film industry, is that they should be extra careful in allotting various parts to the different actors. What I want to point out is that the language should be sublime and such as to make it a pleasure to hear the dialogues or songs etc. Anyhow the sublimity of the language is an element which should not be ignored. There are other defects in the film, but for the present I do not write any more. If small things are not made perfect, our film industry will always remain in an inferior position. Let all details be as perfect and complete as possible so that they may leave a very good impression on all those who want to spend their time in innocent recreation.—Yours, etc.

A MUSLIM.

Our Ahmedabad Letter

COLD WAVE DAMAGE TO CROPS

Gujarat M.L.C. Makes Representation To Govt.

On Wednesday morning the subjects of the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra received him on his arrival at Ahmedabad and represented their grievances to him. He promised in reply to sympathetically consider the same.

Mr. A. K. Resaldar, the Muslim M.L.C. from Gujarat has made a representation to the Bombay Government to consider sympathetically the question of remission of revenue in cases where crops have been severely damaged due to the recent cold wave havoc.

The peasants of Anand taluka met under the presidentship of Mr. Abbas Tyebji and reviewed the damage to their crops. An appeal was made to the Government to postpone the collection of revenue till a proper survey of the damage was taken.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER JUBILEE

Arundale's Felicitations

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, in the course of statement in connection with the coming Silver Jubilee of the King Emperor:—

"One of the most beautiful and touching utterances I have read for a very long time is a paragraph in His Majesty's Christmas Message to his people. It runs:—

"May I add very simply and sincerely that if I may be regarded as in some true sense the head of this great and widespread family, sharing its life and, sustained by its affections, this will be a full reward for the long and sometimes anxious labours of my reign of well-nigh five-and twenty years?"

All in whom the spirit of true reverence is active, in whom there is understanding of the great power and purpose of Kingship, who know what it is to be constantly under the influence of grave preoccupations, and who are able to perceive that the world as we know it is a stage in the movement of a Divine plan to its perfect unfoldment will surely appreciate and respond with full hearts to His Majesty's simple and sincere utterance, thankful for a King who is no less a man.

I am very happy that the Diamond Jubilee of the Theosophical Society synchronises with His Majesty's Silver Jubilee. The Society has flourished in many lands and among many peoples owing allegiance to the King-Emperor, and many thousands of our members, who belong to his family, offer him their most respectful and sincere congratulations, their prayers for many more years of health and happiness, and their most earnest hope that His Majesty may long be spared to bless our Commonwealth with the truly paternal wisdom of his rule".—United Press.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

Reforms Office To Continue For 1 More Year

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

In the Standing Finance Committee meeting to-day, expenditure amounting Rs. 3,29,000 for the continuance of the Reforms Office for another year was approved.

A series of minor items under the head Salt Revenue, were approved. Among them were the expenditure of a quarter of lakh to drive a new low level tunnel in Warch Salt Mine, Rs. 60,000 for building quarters for the Assistant Collector. Virangam.

Under Income Tax, the permanent retention of the fifth post of the assistant Income Tax Commissioner in Madras costing 23,000 was sanctioned. The committee also sanctioned a suupplementary grant under customs of over eleven lakhs and another ten and a half lakhs for refunds under customs.

The committee considered several items of expenditure under Foreign and Political Department and approved Rs. 25,000 for certain additional administrative expenditure in Aden, Rs. 6,000 at Hyderabad and Rs. 12,000 in Rajputana.

The Committee is expected to meet again on the 9th instant.—A. P

AJRA FIRING

Bombay Muslims Demand Independent Enquiry

AGITATE FOR SECURING JUSTICE

A resolution condemning the action of the Magistrate of Ichalkaranji (Kolhapur) Jahagir for having ordered the police to open fire on the Muslims at Ajra, and demanding an independent enquiry into the conduct of the officers concerned was passed by a meeting of Muslims held on Sunday night at Chota Kabrastan.

Mr. Abdur Raheman Mitha, who presided at the meeting, said that it was the duty of the Muslims of Bombay, to protest against the action of the police at Ajra in opening fire which resulted in the deaths of nine persons, and serious injuries to over 25 persons. He pointed out the urgency of doing justice to the injured persons as well as those arrested by the police, by Muslims agitating for justice all over the country.

The speaker who moved the above resolution, demanded an independent Committee appointed to enquire into the incident, as the public did not have confidence in the Commission of enquiry appointed by the Kolhapur Maharaja. He also suggested that a prominant Muslim leader from Bombay should go over to Ajra to enquire and sumbit his report to the citizens of Bombay.

FIRING INCIDENT RECALLED

Moulana Nizamuddin, from Ajra gave detailed version of what had happened at Ajra. What the Muslims did, according to the speaker was, to protest against the numbering or removal of sandalwood trees, which had been planted near the graveyard.

As a matter of fact the Muslims had appealed to the Kolhapur Durbar regarding the removal of sandalwood trees from near the tombs, and no decision had yet been given by the Durbar. Ajra, with a population of 2,000 contained 400 Muslims, and due to the shooting, 9 persons died, and 27 injured severely, while about 20 arrested immediately after.

The speaker appealed to the Muslims of Bombay to come to the help of Ajra Muslims, who were at the moment helpless. He suggested that the Kolhapur Durbar should appoint two Independent prominent Muslims of Bombay in addition to the two persons of the State already appointed, to enquire into the incident.

Mr. Hakim Ikram, Moulana Abdur Rauf and others also spoke.

HELP THE FUND

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami addressing said that such occurrences could not be stopped until power was transferred to the exploited masses. Whatever the party prejudices or differences might be, he appealed for contributions towards the relief fund which had been started by prominent Muslim leaders.

MERELY TO COUNTER-ACT DRINK EVIL

Leader Of Picketers Explains Motive

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail

"To-day's (Friday's issue of a Bombay paper contains a reference to reports about the picketing of toddy shops in Hyderabad which, it says, are incorrect and misleading. I am surprised at this extraordinary statement because it is not true. The fact is that toddy shops have been picketed in four or five localities and what is more, it has been successful to a very great extent," declared Mr. Mahmed Abdul Qayum, the leader of the Chaderghat volunteers in an interview to the "Associated Press," when questioned to-day about the position in the matter.

He added that the reason that had led them to organise the picketing was to counteract the spread of the drink evil, and, desirous that their efforts should be successful, they had taken the opportunity of the recent increase in the price of toddy to launch the movement.

Continuing Mr. Qayum said that their picketing activities had been suspended during the past few days so that, in co-operation with the police, they might relaunch it, if necessary, without appearing to offend against the law by its assuming a political colour.—A. P.

Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway Earnings

(From A Correspondent.)
JAMNAGAR (By Mail.)

The gross earnings of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway during the month of November 1934 amounted to Rs. 1,02,917 as compared to Rs. 1,21,445 during the same month of the previous year. The working expenses and the net earnings during the month under review amounted to Rs. 56,522 and Rs. 46,395 as compared to Rs. 58,067 and Rs. 63,378 respectively during the same month of the preceding year.

The cumulative figure of gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings for eight months commencing April, 1934, to November, 1934, amounted to Rs. 9,57,402, Rs. 4,94,313 and Rs. 4,63,089 respectively as against Rs. 9,39,145, Rs. 5,78,671 and Rs. 3,60,474 during the same period of the last year.

The percentage of working expenses to the gross earnings during the above-mentioned eight months was 51.63 as compared to 61.62 during the same period of the previous year.

BAN ON CASTE DINNERS

Baroda Govt. Invites Opinion On Prohibition Measure

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Feb. 2.

Owing to the propaganda work being recently carried on, in the different parts of the Baroda District, by the Ecclesiastical Department and the Co-operative Department, with a view to minimise the evil of giving costly caste dinners, the importance of the question has been brought to the attention of the Baroda Government and the State Legal Remembrancer Mr. Dandekar has promulgated the Prohibition of Caste Dinners Bill and invited suggestions from the public thereon.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

The Bill prohibits dinners to more than a hundred persons of any caste or sub-caste on occasions like marriage, pregnancy, thread ceremony and funeral rites and imposes a penalty which may extend to three months' imprisonment, simple or rigorous, and a fine of one thousand rupees, on those that may violate the law contemplated.

SAVING WEALTH FROM WASTED WEALTH

This Bill is published in the State "Gazette" of this week, and is fraught with great utility in Gujrat where a large amount of wealth is blindly squandered, particularly by the illiterate backward communities, either by traditnonal compulsion of caste or by the Hosts' false ideas of dignity and prestige in caste.

CIVIL SUITS

Another Bill that appears in this week's Baroda "Gazette" is the Agriculturists Relief Act and imposes certain restrictions regarding the conduct of suits in Civil Courts against Agriculturists, the rate of interest to be awarded, payment by instalments etc. This Bill is also pregnant with important consequences to the condition of the Agriculturists, similar to those afforded by the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act in the Bombay Presidency.

BROADCASTING IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

The Special Officer appointed by the Madras Government to investigate the possibilities of broadcasting in the Presidency has gone to Delhi to ascertain the final decisions of the Government of India in this connection.

The Officer submitted a report about five months ago to the Government of India who suggested to the Madras Government the establishment of a broadcasting station in Madras, as in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, at their own expense and make the arrangements for broadcasting to the mofussil.

The Madras Government has not made any provision for this in their budget for 1935-36.

The Special Officer's service will terminate on February 26 and according to present arrangements he will return to England at the end of his term.—United Press.

MANIBANU KIDNAPPING ... CASE JUDGMENT

(Continued from page 8).

kore of Sihora it is clear that Manibanu is a fast type of girl.

SHIKAR PARTY STAGED

Discussing the motive for the offence of kidnapping of the girl which took place on April 1, 1934 as a result of the conspiracy hatched by the Thakorr of Sihora and his friends and servants, the Judge points out that the main reason was the unquenchable thirst to have the girl constantly to be near him and in his full control. In Baroda per force, he had to be careful to avoid public scandal being caused. Thus ways and means had to be thought of by which the Thakore of Sihora could have the girl all to himself. He therefore thought of a scheme by which he could have the girl under freer conditions, and thus it came about that a shooting party was arranged and all his friends and associates were invited at Gandiapura. It is clear that this camp at Gandiapura for about a month or so was purposely staged by the Thakore for the girl where Ranjitsinghji and his keep Parvati also came to stay to show that she could also freely live with the Thakore, as the latter was doing with the Thakore of Limbda.

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Progress Of Education In China

What A Nation Can Achieve Under Sympathetic And Popular National Govt.

(From Our Corespondent)
TOKYO, (By Mail)

What a nation can achieve in the field of education, under a sympathetic and popular national government, can be seen from the 22 years record of Chinese Republic, which came into existence shortly before King George became our Emperor. Literacy has increased 400 per cent.

The number of Chinese grade school-children increased from 2,793,633 in 1912 to 11,667,888 in 1932. In 1912, there were only four universities in China, but now, 22 years later, China has 54 universities and 29 special colleges.

In 1912, the annual expenses of the four universities were only 755,730 dollars but last year the amount had increased to 34,650,000, dollars.

The foregoing were significant points in a speech on tendencies of modern education in China, given by Dr. Lo. Chia-lun, Chancellor of the National Central University of Nanking.

REVOLUTION IN TEACHING

"I remember when I was young", said Dr. Lo. "I was still required to recite and to commit to memory the Thirteen Classics, word by word, and, if I failed to do so, the bamboo in the hand of the teacher was making a frightening noise on his desk. Although my teacher gave me a few lessons in geography, history, etc., yet all those subjects were condensed in rhythmic verses, which also had to be memorised. Now look at the boys and girls in the grade schools, and see what interesting things, they are learning and how eagerly they are participating in various activities. You will realise what a liberation there has been in Chinese educational thought and educational methods. In 1912, only 2,793,633 boys and girls were entitled to enjoy this kind of privilege, but in 1932, 11,667,888 boys and girls shared the fruits of this great educational emancipation. This emancipation has been brought about not only by the introduction of Western educational methods but also by the literary renaissance, which has made possible the transmission of knowledge through Pei Hua, or the spoken language.

MINISTRY'S SUCCESS

"As to secondary education, no little progress has been gained. The curriculum has been more scientifically organized, the teaching staff more carefully selected, and instruction better conducted. The Ministry of Education constantly has been trying to raise the high schools throughout China to a prescribed standard, and has achieved good results. The introduction of Boy Scouts' education and the emphasis on athletics have improved the physique og both boys and girls.

The joint examination system—that is to say, the system which empowered the educational bureau of the different provinces and municipalities to give the graduation examination to all qualified candidates of high schools collectively—has had the effect of raising the standard of these schools.

INCREASE OF STUDENTS

"In 1912, there were only 52,100 high school students, but in 1931 the number had increased to 403,134. Of course, there are various criticisms of secondary education. The most serious is that many of the high school graduates If they can not afford to enter college, or are not qualified to be admitted in college, cannot find a suitable profession, as they are not so trained as to be fit for many kinds of work, but this criticism easily can be met, if one does not fail to notice the different ramifications of secondary education, such as secondary normal schools, industrial schools, and other kinds of vocational schools. We do not doubt these schools can be and should be greatly improved, but, besides the improvement, there still exists the problem of the lack of a sufficient number of grade schools, factories, and modernized farms, which can admit the graduates. It is hoped the advocates of vocational education will see to this problem, as its solution is beyond educational reform itself.

82 NEW UNIVERSITIES

"Higher education I may know a little better. In 1912 there were only four universities and 481 students in China, but now there are 82 universities and colleges and 29 special colleges, with 43,519 students which is almost twtnty times more than the number of students in 1912. The proportional increase in the number is surprising if compared with that of elementary and secondary schools and students, but, considering the number of high school graduates every year, this number is a natural consequence to meet the existing demand.

In 1921, the annual expenses of the four universities were only 755,730 dollars, but last year the amount increased to 34,650,000 dollars. Of this sum, about 6,500,000 dollars actually were spent on buildings, library, and laboratory equipment. During the two years of my administration of the National Central University, we alone spent about 500,000 dollars each year on the aforesaid appropriations. Many universities and colleges were bamboo shoots—some might be mushrooms—during the years 1920 to 1923, and some naturally had a premature birth, but, through the strict enforcement of regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Education during the last two years, more than 20 public and private universities and colleges already have been closed, and the rest gradually are being lifted to a better standard.

FOREIGN EDUCATION

A word perhaps is needed concerning the governmental policy of sending students abroad. During the past two years, the Government has adopted a very strict policy in selecting maturer and better prepared students to study in foreign countries, by giving them a strictly competitive examination. Between 1932 and 1934, 1,197 students went abroad, and they only could get their permits from the Ministry of Education by showing their college graduate's diploma. Those, who want to take the examination conducted by the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Foundation are required to have two years' experience after graduation from college. The better results of this policy almost can be foretold with certainty.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

quo' in India does not become a startling innovation.

Surprising Praise

Speaking at the Friends' House, Mr. Andrews declared that India wanted to draft her own constitution but in answer to a question whether he thought that India would be able at a later stage to draw up a new constitution Mr. Andrews said: "I believe that in a new constitution India would give every consideration to the White Paper and the India Report of the Joint Select Committee." Mr. Andrews has thus left an impression on his English audience that Indian leaders consider that the White Paper and the Joint Select Committee's Report are documents worthy of consideration. In his attempt to contradict my previous reports, Mr. Andrews had attempted to give the impression to Indian public that he was hundred per cent against the Joint Committee's Report and the White Paper proposals which he, therefore, could not be expected to advise any Indian to accept. But is not Mr. Andrews's own wish the father to his thought? Is he not bound to give us the names of responsible Indians, men and women, who if given power to frame the constitution for their country would "give every consideration to the White Paper and the India Report?" But this is not all. At the Friends' House meeting Mr. Andrews did not merely stop by using the name of India in giving so much weight and dignity to the two governmental documents which India has denounced. He told his British and Indian audience that "the ground work of these Reports is good, but instead of the building erected on them being put up in an Indian way it is put up in an English way, and that is the real rub." Thus Mr. Andrews has contradicted his own statements made in India in denying the accuracy of my reports. He is now prepared to say in London that "the groundwork of the Joint Select Committee's Report is good," but he did not fail to make us believe in India that he emphatically condemned the report and was not prepared to recommend acceptance of certain parts of it even with certain modifications.

Un-English

Mr. Andrews also said at the Friends' House meeting that the real rub is that the building put up on the ground work is not in an Indian way but it is in an English way. Any student of English constitutional history and parliamentary developments will clearly see that the building erected on the ground work of the Joint Select Committee's Report is entirely un-English, unparliamentary and undemocratic and of such a character as not one Englishman out of a million would conceive of erecting for his own country and for his own political life. To give no control to the tax-payer over the tax revenues is not the English way. To give sole control over the Army and the Foreign Affairs to a single person who is the head of the executive of the State and to give no control in this matter to an elected assembly of the people is an entirely and outrageously un-English conception. Mr. Andrews is, therefore, attempting to insult the political knowledge and commonsense of the Indian people when he makes us believe that the only rub about the new scheme is that it is built up in an English way.

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POONA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

Interesting Forest Exhibits

"The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Among the many interesting exhibits at the forthcoming Industrial Exhibition at Poona will be found a row of stalls in which the Forest Department have undertaken to display samples of the various Timbers and some of the numerous minor forest products obtainable from the forests of the Bombay Presidency.

The various uses of the important and common timbers will be explained by specimens and diagrams. In the case of minor forest products special efforts will be made to show to the public such samples as have a direct bearing on the industrial life of the country. Forest products used for medicinal purposes will also be a special feature of the show.

An interesting exhibit of Shikar trophies is also being arranged, not only to show this class of forest wealth but to urge its judicious protection.

SPECIAL LECTURES

The far-reaching effects of preserving hillside forests on agriculture will explained daily by means of a special lecture illustrated by suitable diagrams. This lecture will show how agriculture is benefited by maintaining tree growth on hillslopes, and on the other hand how the absence of tree growth leads to eventual impoverishment of the soil and scarcity of water therein.

The avoidable damage done to forests by "Dalhi" cultivations, fires and indiscriminate hacking will also be explained clearly by diagrams and appropriate specimens.

Leaflets describing the great economic loss to the country caused by the gradually increasing use of cowdung as fuel in the home and elsewhere instead of charcoal and firewood will be distributed and explained to the public.

PRESS REPORT CONTRADICTED

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, Feb. 1.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government Information Bureau has issued the following communique:

"The news recently circulated in certain sections of the British Press and reported by some Indian newspapers to the effect that H. E. H. the Nizam's grandson, Prince Nawab Mukaram Jaah Bahadur is to be sent to Eton for education, has no foundation whatsoever.

If sitting on the same bench in the same compartment in a railway train and eating one's food in that condition is not inter-dining, surely this was not. But in the dictionary of untouchability, inter-dining has a specific meaning which excludes sitting at meal time in the same row with people. —United Press.

JAPAN'S OLDEST MAN

Reveals Secret Of Longevity

It is very rare to find a man above the age of 100 and it is especially rare to find him in good health. There is such a centenarian in Nagoya, however. He believes that he will live to be at least 140 and he is convinced that he will not need a stick to help him get about before reaching that age.

He is Toichiro Ito, who lives at Hiroi Ocho Sanchome. Nishiku, in the Aichi capital. He will shortly greet his 100th New Year's Day.

The centenarian, who looks to be only 70 or so revealed his secret of life long ago.

The first question put to him was whether he drank or smoked.

IS TOTAL ABSTAINER?

"I never drink," he said, "I hate the sight of sake, but I am fond of tobacco. I began smoking when I was 10 years old and even to-day I smoke three times as much as an ordinary man. I use only cut tobacco, however. Strong tea is my sole beverage."

"What kind of food do you eat and how much?"

"Any food will do. But I have never eaten much since my boyhood. I have never taken more than three bowls of rice at a time. I like both beef and vegetables. My favourite food is "mochi". I never eat between meals."

It is said that the centenarian is very strict about the time of his meals. His breakfast must be at 6 o'clock, his lunch exactly at noon, and his supper at 6 in the evening. If there is a delay of only five minutes, he scolds his wife, Kimi, 89 and their daughter, Seki, 48.

"When do you go to bed?"

GETS UP AT 5

"Between 9 and 10 o'clock and I rise at the latest at 5 throughout summer and winter."

"Which do you find more bearable—heat or cold?"

"To me the winter's cold is far more bearable than the summer's heat".

"What is your faith?"

"I belong to the Sinshu sect—the Higashi Honganji."

"What is your hobby?"

"I worked with horses from the time I was 13 up to the year before last, so I am greatly interested in those animals."

"How does the Japan of to-day compare with that of 100 years ago?"

"I liked the old Japan. We could take things easy in those days. We can't do so any more."

"How tall and ho—"

DOESN'T LIKE DOCTORS

"Don't ask so many questions. Up in Tokyo, I was questioned by a doctor who seemed to think I was some kind of an exhibit. I've always hated doctors and I've never consulted one. I don't ever intend to consult one. I'll die when my time comes, whether I call in doctors or not.

"If you want to know my height, it's 5 feet 6 inches and I weigh 132 pounds".

The young men of to-day, the centenarian declared, are too nervous and few of them, if any, are likely to attain his record. His sight and hearing are still excellent, he remarked, but he is now troubled to some extent by his teeth.

It was not until five years ago that he began learning to write and of late he has been kept busy turning out calligraphs for those who wish to keep them as longevity amulets.

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UNTOUCHABILITY EXTENDS EVEN BEYOND HINDUISM

Cry Of "Hindu Chapati" And "Muslim Milk" On Railways Must Go, Says Mahatma

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in yesterday's "Harijan" under the caption "Escaping the Obvious" as follows:—

When I was addressing a mixed Conference of Harijans and non-Harijans the other day, I happened to deplore the fact that at railway stations, one heard the cry "Mussalman milk, Mussalman water, Hindu milk, Hindu chapati and Mussalman chapati", I could hear, though I did not believe in anything like it; but Mussalman and Hindu milk, with the making of which man has nothing to do, I could neither understand nor tolerate. I added that those who believed in the total removal of untouchability had to be free from superstitions like "Mussalman and Hindu milk and water."

OTHER KINDS OF UNTOUCHABILITY

I have already remarked in these columns that those who refuse to take water and the like touched by Harijans may not claim that they are free from the taint of untouchability. It would be preposterous to justify the practice of differentiating between Mussalman and Hindu water and milk, when we do away with the difference between Harijan water and milk and non-Harijan water and milk. The great movement for the removal of untouchability should lose all its charm, if it became a mere slave of conscience without truth behind it. The virus of untouchability is all-pervasive, and those who believe in it cannot be said to be free, till they have ceased to regard any single individual as untouchable or in any way inferior in status by reason of his birth, community or faith.

INVITING TO INSULT?

A letter has just come to emphasise the necessity of a proper understanding of the implications of the movement. It describes how there was a public dinner arranged for over the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of a High School in Berar. Harijan students were invited to it. The letter informs me that the Harijan students were provided with separate seats, the guests drawn from all the other castes and communities sitting in one row. Here was a wanton insult needlessly offered to the cultured Harijan Students, who could not be recognised as such from their appearance. Such insults at this time of the day at a High School function shows that, though much headway has been made in the campaign against untouchability, the superstition persists even in least expected quarters and in the least expected manner.

It should be borne in mind that there was no question of inter-dining, there was no question of mixed cooking, it was a question merely of sitting in the same row.

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Indian Journalists Must Organise

Mr. S. Sinha Stresses Need Of Periodical Conferences

Press Exhibition Opened At Allahabad

In inaugurating the Press Exhibition at Allahabad on Monday, Mr. Sachhidananda Sinha, Bar-at-Law, Editor of the "Hindustan Review," made the following speech, in which he dwelt on the necessity of organising such exhibitions in this country, where the Press is still in a comparatively backward state.

I feel highly honoured at the invitation kindly extended to me by my esteemed friend, Dr. Narayan Prasad Asthana, on behalf of the organisers of this exhibition, to declare it open to the public. Though I have been, for a long time, deeply interested in the fortunes of the Indian press, it is the first time that I have received the signal honour of being called upon to open an exhibition of journals and periodicals, with a view to popularise them alike amongst readers and advertisers. I should have thought that the organisers of this exhibition could not have done better than invite my very talented friend, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the chief editor of the "Leader," to have inaugurated to-day's function, but it appears that they have, for some reason or other, a partiality for the editors of monthlies rather than dailies. Last year the first session of this exhibition was opened by that renowned journalist, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjea, editor of the "Modern Review," which first saw the light here, at Allahabad, so far back as 1907. It probably seemed to the organizers in the fitness of things that, whatever my limitations and disqualifications, I should be asked to inaugurate this second session to-day, for as the editor of the "Hindustan Review," I followed in the wake of Mr. Chatterjea himself, in that capacity. So far back as 1899, as the Principal of the Kayastha Pathsala College, it was Mr. Chatterjea who started an English monthly, at Allahabad, called the "Kayastha Samachar"; and it was only when he resigned the editorship at the end of the first year, that I was called upon by the then President of that institution to carry on the work of the editor, in addition to my work as Secretary of the Pathshala. After the journal had received an invitation to Lord Curzon's Delhi Durbar of the first January 1903—the only monthly to have been honoured with an invitation to that great ceremonial—its name was changed into the "Hindustan Review" which it still bears. In the circumstances, I have thankfully accepted your cordial invitation to act as Mr. Chatterjea's successor, and I am here at your service for better or for worse.

NEED OF ORGANISATION

Though I could not be present at the last year's function—the first, I believe, of its kind to have been held in this country—I followed its proceedings with great interest, and I felt on a perusal of them that the organisers of the exhibition had rendered a distinct public service, alike to the cause of journalism and the formation of healthy public opinion in India. Having taken a keen interest in the progress of Indian journalism for now thirty-five years, and having almost blinded myself with readings, regularly and daily for now forty-five years—since I was a youth of eighteen—almost every newspaper, journal and periodical published in this country, in English, and in the two chief vernaculars of Upper India, I feel that a stage in the development of Indian journalism has been reached when it is incumbent on us to establish, and conduct on sound lines, organisations dealing with different aspects of the press and journalism, for want of which the progress made during the last fifty years and more particularly since the ending of the War, may receive a serious setback. Such organisations may take various shapes and forms; for instance, there may be an Indian journalists organisation for the whole country, with provincial branches; and there may be regularly held, from year to year, a conference of all interested in the welfare and the progress of the fourth estate in India. I am aware that journalists', or press conferences have been held in recent years, more than once, but I am not quite sure whether the movement is as well organised and flourishing as I would like it to see. Such a conference, is, to my mind, absolutely essential to protect the interests of the press (especially in view of the recent enactment of the very repressive legislation, which has seriously crippled the liberties of the Indian press), and to agitate for their repeal, without which it would be impossible for Indian journalism to grow and develop on sound and healthy lines.

Again, there is in existence in Calcutta the Indian Journalists' Association, which was founded so far back as 1922, and the latest eleventh, annual report of which is fairly encouraging reading. I believe a similar organisation was formed in Bombay, some years back, but I have not heard of its recent activities. I have also read, from time to time, of the establishment of journalists' associations in some other provinces, particularly in the Punjab. But I feel that there is great scope even now for the organisation of a unified central organisation of the journalists and the pressmen of the country, conducted on lines which will appeal to all sections of the public connected with the press in India. I hope it will not be long before there would be a move on the part of our leading journalists, and others connected with the press to organise a country-wide organisation for the development and the improvement of the press in this country. Towards this end the exhibition organised last year, and this year, by the Vidya-Mandal of Allahabad—the second session of which I am inaugurating to-day—is likely to contribute in a large measure, if only its scope is judiciously enlarged, its programme extended, and its working adapted to the requirements of the age in the light of the changes that must inevitably come about by the passage of time. Thus a permanent organisation—with provincial branches throughout the country—assisted in its working by an annual conference, held in various important centres, would go a long way in safeguarding the interests of the Indian Press.

VALUE OF EXHIBITIONS

Your last year's exhibition, being the pioneer of its kind, and having been got up in a very short time, was naturally on not a big scale. This year you have received a much larger number of journals and periodicals, from all parts of India, but there are still gaps which it should be your endeavour to fill in your next year's exhibition. I have been informed, and I believe it from my own experience to be a correct statement of facts, that the organisers of this exhibition have met with great difficulty in bringing together their collection, for the simple reason that a thoroughly comprehensive and up-to-date directory of the press in this country, giving particulars of the names and the addresses of the various publications, and also of the various languages in which they appear, is still a desideratum. I have studied, with some care, the sections devoted to the press in the various Indian directories, and in other books of reference, and also the one or two specific works for the behoof of the advertisers, and I must confess that I have found them very unsatisfactory—equally unsatisfactory in what they give, and in what they do not give. In view, therefore, of the difficulty experienced by the organisers of this exhibition in this respect, I hope their first endeavour will be the compiling of a complete and fully up-to-date press directory of all periodical publications in India—newspapers, journals, and all others that appear from time to time. I have been studying the subject for years, and if the compilers would seek my co-operation, I need hardly assure you that I would gladly place the result of my study at their disposal. I hope such a carefully compiled directory—in English and the vernaculars—would be available to the press and the public, some months before your next exhibition is organised, so that it may be possible for you to send out your circulars with the aid of the information available in it.

The next thing is that your circulars for your next exhibition should be issued early, and receive wide publicity through the medium of the press, so that all sections of the public, and also the advertisers, may be thoroughly familiarised with the scheme of the next session of this exhibition—which, by the way, need not be held, year after year, at Allahabad only, but also in other provinces of our great country. Apart from the great interest of an exhibition like ours to newspapermen, in general, and to the students of the formation of Indian public opinion, in particular, it should for obvious reasons appeal enormously to the advertisers, for just as a Swadeshi exhibition brings together the various articles and goods manufactured in the country, similarly an exhibition like ours focuses attention on the various channels through the medium of which the advertisers can being a knowledge of their goods before the consumers. Although my favourite city of Allahabad of which I have been a permanent resident for now nearly forty years, is no longer the administrative capital of the provinces of Agra and Oudh, it is none-the-less, a great intellectual centre in Upper India, alike as a seat of learning by reason of the splendid teaching University it possesses, and also that of a well-organised press, in English and in the vernacular—quite apart from such great importance as it may justly claim to enjoy as the judicial capital of the province of Agra, where the High Court is still dispensing impartial justice, undeterred even by the distant prospect of being immersed in the rivulet Goomti; which only is the pride of Lucknow! And it seems to me in the fitness of things that though the annual sessions of your exhibition, as suggested above, should be held in various cities of the country, there should be located here, at Allahabad, a permanent newspaper and periodicals museum, where visitors interested in the press may be able to obtain reliable information as to the trend of Indian public opinion on current affairs, and form an idea of the thoughts fermenting the public mind, and the ideals struggling for acceptance amongst our people. Through the munificence of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru Allahabad has already become associated in the public mind as a permanent and important centre of public activities, and it seems to me that the organisation and establishment of a permanent exhibition of periodical publications will be an adjunct not only useful, but also complementary to those public activities. I venture to hope that the few hints I have dropped will find favour with the organisers of this exhibition, and that at the next year's function they will be able to report satisfactory progress in the various directions I have suggested in this address.

AN UNSCIENTIFIC DISTINCTION

Your exhibition is confined mainly to that class of periodicals which is popularly known as "magazines and reviews" and not to those classed as journals and newspapers. This distinction however, is obviously unscientific, as all publications issued from the press, which appear regularly, from time to time, are periodicals in the true sense of the term. It is only the irregular publications issued from the press which are rightly designated as books or pamphlets, and can not be regarded as periodicals. Viewed in this light a daily newspaper is as much a periodical as an annual work, or a year-book. I have emphasised this point with the idea that you may in course of time, so develop your organisation that you may be able to include in it all the periodicals issued in this country, using that term in its extensive sense; thus including in your scope not only the monthlies and the quarterlies, but also the twice-weeklies, the thrice-weeklies, the fortnightlies (all which come under the designation of journals) and also the dailies which are popularly known as "newspapers." Though the scope and the characteristics of these various classes of periodical publications differ to some extent, their main object is practically the same, which is to inform, guide and interpret public opinion on sound lines in the body politic, and it is only as a matter of convenience that the convention has grown that the daily newspapers must concern themselves mainly with current news and views, and that the journals and the periodicals, so-called, not with the publication of news as such as with the correct interpretation of them.

This distinction, however, is by no means well-founded, and as a matter of fact one often finds (especially in western countries, and even occasionally in Indian) daily newspapers publishing articles, often specially contributed to their columns, dealing with the interpretation of public opinion in a manner which is believed to be the special privilege of the periodicals, while some so-called periodicals, specially in this country, use their columns not so much for the interpretation of news, as for their publication on the lines of newspapers. Thus the distinction between newspapers and periodicals is not the one which is popularly believed to exist, for they all aim to enable the public to form healthy opinion on current affairs, by means of the guidance afforded by them not only on matters political and economic, but even on those appertaining to the higher branches of knowledge and learning. It is perfectly true that the daily newspapers in this country are still mainly political, and are not devoted to the cultural aspects of life. This is due to a combination of circumstances into which I have no desire to go into, at present; my object in inviting your attention to this point is to emphasise the inherent unity, in its scope and objective, of all sections of the periodical press—from a daily to an annual publication. They are all integral parts of one great whole a, fact which should always be borne in mind by all workers in and for the press, and also by the organisers of press exhibitions.

WEEKLY REVIEWS

Another thing noticeable in this country is that though dailies and monthlies thrive more or less the class of periodical known in the West as 'the weekly review" itself amongst us though efforts has not yet been able to establish have been made in this direction by eminent journalists (including the late Dr. Annie Besant), but which have all ended in failure. About the only Indian weekly, which has existed for now over forty years, is the "Indian Social Reformer", which stands, however by itself as a class apart. Thus India does not possess even to-day, periodicals like the 'Nation" and the 'New Republic" of New York, or the "Spectator" and the "New Statesman" of London. In western countries the weekly review, as it has evolved itself in the course of the last hundred years, has a distinct place in periodical journalism, and its activities and functions have come to be regarded as essentially supplementary to those of the daily newspaper. The primary duty of the latter is to give the news of the day, though their present activities have extended far beyond that function, but the business of weekly review, as it is conducted in western countries is to sift, summarise, condense, systematize and then interpret the news of the week—so that the result of the process is of great great advantage to the busy reader. Such a discussion of, and comment on, the news of the week, by competent contributors is not regarded in the West as within the purview of the daily press, and the weekly review, in Europe and America, thus fulfils a distinct place in periodical journalism, specially as it devotes considerable space to the reviews of current literature, and to cultural subjects, in general. It would be a valuable adjunct to the Indian press if one or more weekly reviews (of the type of the British or the American journals, I have named) could be established in our country. I have thrown out the suggestion in hopes that it may be taken up by the younger generation of Indian journalists, with advantage to themselves and with benefit to the country.

DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIAN PRESS.

And now, gentlemen, I think I must bring these discursive remarks to a close. Though the Indian press may be said (from the historical point of view) to be yet in a comparatively nascent stage, its growth and development, specially in recent years, have been truly remarkable—some of the Indian periodicals specially the monthlies, may challenge favourable comparison with the British or the American periodicals of the same type—while some of our old establish dailies, which have long developed into great political institutions, will not compare unfavourably with the great dailies of London or New York. There is no doubt yet a great room for improvement in a fairly large section of the Indian press, both in their mechanical execution, and in their method of expression, but labouring as the Indian press does under the disadvantages of highly repressive press legislation, its progress is bound to be slow, in the nature of things. I do maintain, however, that the progress in the Indian press though slow is none-the-less sure and steady, and I look forward, in the not very distant future, to its remarkable expansion and growth, if only the reading public and the advertisers will do their duty by those who are responsible for the conduct and management of our newspapers, journals and periodicals. The political and economical advance that we are enjoying to-day is due, in a very large measure, to the great development in the Indian press, which has been a very important factor in the growth and expansion of public opinion in this country. As such its existence and influence cannot be safely disregarded even by the most bureaucratic government, and as it continues to maintain a steady improvement, so shall it gain greater influence and prestige, until backed by the solid weight of Indian public opinion, it will become as free and powerful as is the press in the advanced countries of Europe and America. With these words I declare this exhibition open.

GIVE FULL REMISSION TO FARMERS

Dr. Chandulal Suggests Use Of Jubilee Fund For Same Purpose

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Jan. 30.

Sjt. Haribhai Amin, President of the District Local Board had issued special invitation to the leaders of the city and district to meet at the Local Board office on 29th February to discuss the ways and means to cope with situation created by the recent cold-wave havoc. In response to this appeal prominent leaders such as Sjts. Chandulal Desai, Dinkerrao N. Desai, Ebrahim Ali Bhoy, Dewan Bahadur Malji and Khan Bahadur Vali Bax Adam Patel and various other leaders assembled in the Local Board office yesterday under the presidency of Sjt. Haribhai Amin. Sjt. Chhotalal Gandhi from Ankleshwar suggested that Government should make the Annavari in presence of the local leaders and not only through their servants, because at times the estimates drawn by the Government officers were found totally incorrect. Heated debate took place over this suggestion and the following resolutions were passed. (1) This meeting recommends to the Government that in view of the incalculable damage done to the varying crops, particularly to cotton on account of the severe frost during the cold wave Government be pleased to give liberal remission to the farmers of Broach district in land revenue. (2) It further recommends to give special relief to farmers by issuing loans to farmers, without charging interests. (3) This meeting urges upon Government to open relief measures, to dig wells, to open cheap grain and cloth shop in order to give work and render help to the farmers.

SILVER JUBILEE SCHEME.

The meeting then discussed the problem of Their Majesties Silver Jubilee as the Collector had requested the leaders to give co-operation in this matter. Dr. Chandulal said that the Collector should be told that every pie of the Jubilee fund should be used for the relief of the farmers. At last it was decided to request the Collector of Broach to utilise the Jubilee fund for the relief of the farmers.

SHOWERS OF RAINS.

Few showers of rain fell here on Monday night at about 1 p.m. The temperature is lowering down and the cold is intensified.

Dr. SATYAPAL'S HEALTH

Considerably Pulled Down

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

It is learnt that Mhashe Krishen, Editor of the "Pratap", Lala Giridharilal, Ex-Secretary of the All-India Congress and several other persons interviewed Dr. Satyapal in Delhi District Jail.

The concensus of opinion of all the persons who have seen Dr. Satyapal is that he is considerably pulled down. This is due to the fact that the climate of Delhi has not suited him. He is otherwise quite cheerful.—United Press.

Dr. SATYAPAL'S APPEAL

To Be Heard On Feb. 19

LAHORE Feb. 2.

The hearing of the appeal of Dr. Satyapal, President of Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, has been fixed for February 19 in the Lahore High Court.—United Press.

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VEGETABLE FAMINE IN PHAGWARA

Protest Against Revised Municipal Rates

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 2.

As a protest against the revised rates of taxes enforced by the Phagwara Municipality, the Zamindars in the suburbs of that town are reported to have suspended import of vegetable to the market. The vegetable dealers are also observing strike in sympathy with the vegetable growers.—United Press.

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Craik's Apologia For Secret Circular

Sardar Sardul Singh Supplies Missing Link To Home Member's Quotation

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar in the course of a statement to the press says:—

When the Home Member quoted in the Assembly some passages from my article in connection with Gandhiji's Village Industries Scheme and when Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant referred to the interpretation put on such quotation by the Home Member as "distorting" the true purport of the article, Panditji's remarks were resented by the Home Member. "Distortion" may be an unparliamentary word, but I do not know what else one would call it in common language, when a person quoting a portion from an article deliberately omits all such words as really govern the idea underlying that quotation.

WHAT CRAIK MISSED

Sir Henry Craik, when quoting me conveniently forgot that the paragraph quoted by him introduced the subject with the following words:—"The next charge of the Professor against the new scheme is that it lacks political utility.

"It may be true that the new organisation has no political motive at its back, but it is not difficult for a man like Professor Brij Narain to know that economic progress is not always devoid of political results".

The idea given in the above sentence was the key of the whole of my argument against Professor Brij Narain's article criticising Mahatma Gandhi's Village Industries Scheme. Yet it did not catch Sir Henry Craik's vigilant eyes that could otherwise so easily find articles from North and South, East and West to support his arguments against Gandhiji's new scheme.

NATURAL INTOLERANCE

But I have no quarrel with Sir Henry. A Government not based on popular will should not be expected to tolerate any programme that helps to make a subject nation self-confident or self-supporting. From that point of view, the Government's unfavourable criticism of Gandhiji's Village Industries Scheme was quite natural. How can a Government which is not of the people can look upon Mahatmaji's efforts in any other manner than does the circular of the Government of India?

NOTHING EXTRAORDINARY

If Sir Henry Craik, or for the matter of that the Government of India, feels shy of any scheme—economic, educational or social, because all such schemes must inevitably have also political repercussions—then they are doing what their predecessors have always done. It is well-known that many a Government official have the same feelings for Khadi. Many people had to suffer for wearing Khadi caps and Khadi clothes. Similarly persons connected with educational institution which are run on independent lines have been persecuted for no other fault than their connection with such institutions. If Mahatmaji's lieutenants engaged in improving the social and economic conditions of the rural masses receive special attention from the officials, there will be nothing extraordinary about it.

A subject nation has to bear all such hardships, to win its way to freedom.—United Press.

FIVE INDIAN CHIEFS TO BECOME "KINGS"

Nizam, Baroda, Mysore, Kashmir And Gwalior To Be Signally Honoured At Jubilee Durbar In Delhi?

"Five new kings are to be created this year within the British Empire," writes the "Sunday Express."

"They are five of the most important of the ruling princes of India:—

The Nizam of Hyderabad.
The Gaekwar of Baroda.
The Maharajah of Mysore.
The Maharajah of Kashmir.
The Maharajah of Gwalior.

The full rank of kingship over their States will be conferred on them at the Imperial Durbar to be held in Delhi in celebration of the King-Emperor's Jubilee.

The new kings will have the right to exchange diplomatic envoys with the British Courts, and will be responsible to the King-Emperor direct.

This week Colonel Frederick Bailey, who was received in audience by the King just before Christmas, will present his credentials as the first British Minister to the Court of the first King of Nepal.

The decision over Nepal, which is a comparatively poor country of 4,000,000 people, created an anomaly which the elevation of the five new kings will rectify.

FORMER SHEPHERD BOY.

The Gaekwar of Baroda is the shepherd boy who became a king. Sixty-five years ago the then Gaekwar was deposed, and the present ruler, a twelve-year-old shepherd boy of a distantly royal descent was found and officially adopted. His state, brings him an annual revenue of £2,000,000.

The Maharajah of Mysore is the fifty-year-old ruler of India's "model State," rich in coal, gold, coffee, and timber.

The Nizam of Hyderabad is the premier prince of India, wealthiest man in the world, and ruler of territory as large as Italy, with 14,000,000 subjects. His personal fortune is estimated at £100,000,000.

The Maharajah of Kashmir rules one of the most beautiful countries in the world, bordering Russian Chinese, and Afghanistan territory in the extreme north of India, and therefore of great strategic importance. As Sir Hari Singh he was "Mr. A." of the notorious Robinson case in 1924. He is thirty-nine.

The Maharajah of Gwalior is the eighteen-year-old Prince George Rao, named after the King-Emperor. His State is flourishing."

BIRTH-CONTROL IN INDIA

Director Of World Centre In Patna

Mrs. Edith How-Martyn, Honorary Director, Birth Control International Centre, London, who is on a visit to Patna, when interviewed, said:—

"Our centre has been getting into touch with the birth controllers all over the world. We have correspondents in 30 countries and to them, we send information of what is being done for birth control in England and America and supply them with literature and when they come to England we arrange to meet them and show them our work and arrange that they should receive instructions in contraception at Birth Control Centres.

"I am visiting those in India, with whom I have been in correspondence and they have been kind enough to arrange for me, the opportunities to meet those interested in birth control. I have brought latest appliances from England and America to demonstrate to them all that have been done, in connection with birth control in recent years.

"In India I have visited Bombay, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sindh, Lahore, Delhi, Allahabad, Lucknow and Benares, and have attended the All-India Women's Conference also and spoken there in support of birth control.

I appreciate very much the enthusiasm of the Indian Women for birth control. The All-India Women's Conference have passed resolutions in support of birth control this year."—A.P.

All-India Christian Conference

B. L. Rallia Ram, Hon. General Secretary, All-India Council of Indian Christians, Lahore, writes::—

Rai Bahadur N. K. Mukerji of Allahabad is elected President of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians in succession to Dr. S. K. Datta whose term has expired.

It is expected that the next session of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians will be held in Delhi on Wednesday and Thursday (March 20th and 21st). Persons desirous of attending the Conference as co-opted delegates are asked to communicate with me.

RESOLUTIONS BEFORE BENGAL COUNCIL

Release Sarat Bose In Order That He May Attend Assembly Session

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The next session of the Bengal Legislative Council, which commences on February 11 next, besides sanctioning the budget estimates for the year 1935-36, will be called upon to dispose of a formidable list of business. Already 81 resolutions touching the various important problems affecting the interests of the people of this province have been balloted. The more interesting among the resolutions are as follows:—

ECONOMIC LIFE OF VILLAGES

This Council recommends to the Government that intensive experiments be started forthwith in several selected villages in Bengal for the reorganisation of the economic life of the villages by initiating planned cultivation of agricultural produce, organisation of agricultural and cottage industries, collective marketing of agricultural and industrial products and organisation of finance for these purposes on co-operative lines, the experiments being carried out by official experts with funds provided by the Government with a view to the formulation and carrying out of a comprehensive programme for planned economy for the entire province.

This Council recommends to the Government to withdraw all executive orders of a discriminatory nature issued on communal lines against the Hindu community in Bengal.

COMMUNAL AWARD

This Council recommends to the Government to convey to the Government of India and the British Cabinet the opinion of this Council that the Communal Award announced by the Prime Minister is unsatisfactory and against the best interests of this province inasmuch as:—

(i) It is based on a system of separate electorate.

(ii) It tends to introduce a communal form of Government which is against the principles of democracy.

(iii) It fails to recognise the contribution and sacrifices of the Hindus towards the political and social advancement of Bengal.

(iv) It fails to give proper representation to Indian trade and commerce and

(v) Its combination with the Poona Pact is calculated to do immense harm by creating special electorate and thereby driving a wedge into the body politic—the very evil against which Mahatma Gandhi staked his life—and by reserving that the number of seats reserved for the depressed classes in Bengal is out of all proportion to the real need.

This Council recommends to the Government that a Special Officer be forthwith appointed to make a special survey of the condition, progress and other matters connected with the education of the depressed classes of the province with a view to suggesting ways and means for ameliorating their general condition and that immediate provision be made for funds necessary for the purpose.

REGISTER FOR UNEMPLOYED

This Council recommends to the Government to raise a loan for the resuscitation of the dead and dying rivers of Bengal.

This Council recommends to the Government to open a register of the unemployed in all district towns, sub-divisions and union boards in the province of Bengal on the educated unemployed, and the uneducated unemployed.

This Council recommends to the Government to convey to the Government of India that Mr. Sarat C. Bose now a State Prisoner at Kurseong, be released immediately to enable him to attend this important session of the Assembly and thus to afford him the opportunity of serving his constituency and the country.

This Council recommends to the Government to open experimental cotton plantation in the various agricultural farms.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

This Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken for the development of cottage industries among the agriculturists of Bengal in an organised form so as to provide for them an auxiliary source of income.

This Council recommends to the Government to establish in the province of Bengal (in connection with the celebration of the King's Silver Jubilee) a first class Textile Technological Institute where boys and girls can take their training.

This Council recommends to the Government to remove the ban on newspapers in Bengal and to abolish the Press Officer to the Government of Bengal.—United Press.

Our Japan Letter

Russia In 1934

AMAZING INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Gold Worth £150,000,000 Found

(From Our Correspondent)

TOKYO, (By Mail).

Informations gathered from Local Russian sources go to show that rapid growth in the production of basic materials such as iron and coal, combined with a vast increase in consumers' goods were the outstanding industrial achievements of the Soviet Union in 1934.

During the first nine months of the year, the Commissariat of Heavy Industry stepped up production of machinery and other equipment by 28 per cent. From 250,000 to 270,000 tons of coal were mined daily. It was expected the yearly production would exceed 90,000,000 (m) tons as compared with 29,000,000 tons, the high mark of pre-revolutionary years.

Production of pig iron rose to 30,000 tons per day. This previously has been the most backward of all Soviet industries. It was expected the yearly plan of 10,400,000 tons would be fulfilled. Also the production of steel reached a new high, 30,000 tons per day, mark.

LIGHT INDUSTRY OUTPUT RISES

In light industry the output during the first nine months of the year increased by 5.1 per cent in comparison with the same period of 1933, fulfilling, during that period, 69.5 per cent of its 1934 plan. Light industry was impeded, however, by failure of the cotton collections in Central Asia. On November 10 the cotton collections had reached only 60 per cent of the plan. At the end of the third business quarter the silk industry had fulfilled its yearly plan by 72.9 per cent; the linen industry by 67.5 per cent; the knitting industry by 70.6 per cent and the cotton industry by 70.3 per cent Thus all were below 75 per cent, which would have been the normal fulfilment.

The number of workers in Soviet industry during the first eight months of the year increased by 10.3 per cent in comparison with the same period last year. Average monthly wages increased by 14.4 per cent for these comparative periods.

Prices of vegetables in collective markets decreased by 34.7 per cent during the year, while the cost of meat and milk products fell 20.9 per cent. However, bread, the staple diet of the Russian peasant and workman, doubled in price. Black bread now costs 70 copecks copecks.

per loaf; white bread, 1 ruble 60

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR GROWS

Production per man increased during the first eight months of the year by 11.1 per cent as compared the same period last year, showing that Russian industrial labour is growing more efficient.

During the first three quarters of the year Soviet farms were supplied with 60,500 new tractors and 7,300 combines. Some 9,506 trucks and 2,782 passenger cars were produced

The average fulfillment of the entire second year of the five-year plan for the first three quarters of 1934 was 69.2 per cent.

While figures for gold production are never made public by the Soviet Government, it is understood from a reliable source that about 150,000,000 dollars worth of the yellow metal would be mined this year. The Soviet gold reserves at about 700,000,000 dollars.

RAJEN BABU LEAVES FOR CHAPRA

Future Of Congress Secretariat

PATNA, Feb. 3.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, arrived here last night. He left again this morning to Chapra, his home district, from where he will proceed to Allahabad.

It is understood that according to present plan, a part of the Secretariat of the All-India Congress Committee will be retained at its present premises in Sadqat Ashram here and a part removed to Allahabad. No decision has yet been taken regarding complete transfer of the Secretariat to Allahabad.—A. P.

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"The Joy Of Living"

It Can Spring Only From True Graciosness Of Heart And Equanimity Of Mind, Says Madame Wadia

Dowager Lady Cowasji Jehangir's home, Readymoney Mansion, on Nepean Sea Road, was the scene of a brilliant social gathering on Monday afternoon, when nearly four hundred members of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association gathered to hear Madame Sophia Wadia's lecture on "The Joy of Living". It was the Association's first meeting of the season. Among the distinguished guests were Lady Beaumont, Lady Chunilal Mehta, Lady Saklatwala, Lady Duggan, Lady, Kikabhai Premchand, Mrs. Francis Low, Mrs. J. K. Mehta, Mrs. J. L. Panday, Mrs. F. A. Vakil, Mrs. Laud, Mrs. David, Miss Contractor, Mrs. Casamali Jerajbhai, Mrs Blackwell and Mrs. Mackenzie. Mrs. Low presided at the lecture, which was given in the large drawing-room on the first floor, and following the lecture the company adjourned to the gardens overlooking the sea for refreshments.

Madame Wadia referred to the general desire to enjoy life, but pointed out for how few life is a continuous song of joy. There are many for whom life is full of misery and suffering, but always there is hope in the human heart; always joy supersedes pain and beauty supersedes ugliness and sorrow. The ancient Indian philosophers symbolized cosmic manifestation itself as a dance, Lila, and they saw in bliss, Ananda, the highest aspect of Divinity. Ananda is not to be judged in terms of the fleeting and ephemeral joys of ordinary life. Ordinary joy goes to the head like champagne, and we become incapable of extracting the lesson of the experience.

PLEASURE AND PAIN BOTH NECESSARY

Life itself is joyful, but it is so only when we bring together pleasures and pains and get the inner meaning of both. The purpose of life is to educate us, and for that education both joyful and sorrowful experience are necessary. Most people try to have only happiness, and misery increases, in the West as in the East, because we have not learned the meaning of life and the impossibility of enjoying happiness if we shun all suffering. Social reformers nobly seek to banish all suffering, but it cannot be done completely if pleasure is to be retained; the contrast is necessary to appreciate joy.

A mood of elation is inevitably followed by its reaction in a mood of depression. Most serious of all, the mad desire to cultivate pleasures at all costs and to shun all unpleasant and painful experiences, stifles the voice of conscience and diseases of character and of mind are bound to result. Madame Wadia quoted a German poet who wrote:—

> Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small;
> Though with patience He stands waiting, with exactness grinds He all.

The mills of Karma are slow sometimes in grinding, but they are sure. Sooner or later, to-day or to-morrow, in this life or in another life, the person who has followed pleasure blindly will find himself in the darkness of a broken conscience, with a confused mind and a heart cold and unresponsive to the need of others. The trouble of most people is not deliberate wickedness, but folly. Wickedness however can spring from folly if we do not free ourselves from it.

HOW TO MAKE OUR LIVES JOYFUL

How to make our lives joyful, a poem of peace and bliss? Three steps are necessary, Madame Wadia said. First, we must have the attitude of gracious acceptance of whatever comes. An equal grace and equal mind, or true graciousness of heart and equanimity of mind, these are the inner qualities necessary to extract the joy of living. Next we must learn from everything so accepted the lesson which it has to teach us, and for that we require silence and study. Noise and talk are characteristic of our civilization. People are so busy talking and listening to chatter that they cannot hear the voice of their Inner God or even the voice of their own conscience. If a beautiful experience comes to us and we prattle about it to all our friends and acquaintances we cheapen it and lose half of its beauty.

When trouble comes, instead of increasing it by rushing about and talking of it and seeking advice from everyone we know, we should compose ourselves by keeping silent, reading some devotional scripture, and then thinking quietly over our problem, to see if we cannot find the solution ourselves. No difficulty is unique. Other human beings have met the same difficulties as those that now confront us, and we can observe how they have met them and profit by the experiences of others. But for that we have to study. It is generally recognized that study is necessary for any profession we want to enter, everything we want to do in the world, and yet in the most important sphere of all, our daily lives people brush aside the idea of study as unnecessary.

Then having accepted experience in the right manner, having learned its lesson by silence and study, we must take the third and last step; we must use the lesson to unfold in ourselves the faculty to create joy out of all experiences, not selfishly, but in order that we may spread joy and happiness into the lives of other human souls.

WHO IS THE ENJOYER?

The Enjoyer within ourselves is the Soul. The ancients recognized the Soul as Bhokta, the Enjoyer.

The spirit in the body is called "Maheshwara";

The Great Lord, the spectator, the admonisher;

The sustainer, the enjoyer, and also the "Paràmatma";

The highest soul. ("Bhagavad-Gita, XIII. 22)".

But there are some pleasures and pleasurable sensations in which the Soul within will have no part. Just as the composer needs a responsive instrument; just as the writer, no matter how beautiful his ideas, cannot express them without a good pen; so the Soul with a broken conscience is incapable of making itself heard in terms of its own nature. It cannot make its music heard without pure faithful instruments, a pure mind and an unselfish heart. Exaggerated asceticism is as foolish as sense indulgence. The body must be properly used or we shall lose the capacity to enjoy the happy experiences of life, and so miss their lesson. Nor is passive resignation the right attitude. Those who profess to be resigned to the "Will of God" to often go about with long faces and frequently become positively embittered and morose. Certainly they are anything but happy.

TRUE EQUIPOISE REQUIRED

If we can master our inner attitude and look upon all experience as a lesson through which we can learn and grow, the outer difficulties which confront us should not make us sad. The strong heart and the virile mind find joy in overcoming difficulties. When that attitude is taken our attitude to all can be one of gratitude. If people injure us, we can think that no doubt we too have injured others in the past and we can be grateful to our hostile critics and our enemies for the opportunity they give us to learn a new lesson. We must be equipoised like the village woman who can step forward briskly, a lota full of water on her head and another on her hip, with such perfect balance that not a drop is spilled.

As we accept experience in the right way, as we learn from it, we shall gain the true sense of humour without which life is dangerous. Silence and study will give it to us. When we have gained it we shall laugh at ourselves for having rejoiced over soap-bubbles and for having felt sad and upset because someone said something unkind about us. Then we can look at our joys and sorrows with a true sense of humour, playing with them as a mother plays with her children. When the mother does that she forgets the worry and anxiety they have caused her, and she may learn in that play how to deal with difficulties in connection with them that at other times she has not been able to grasp.

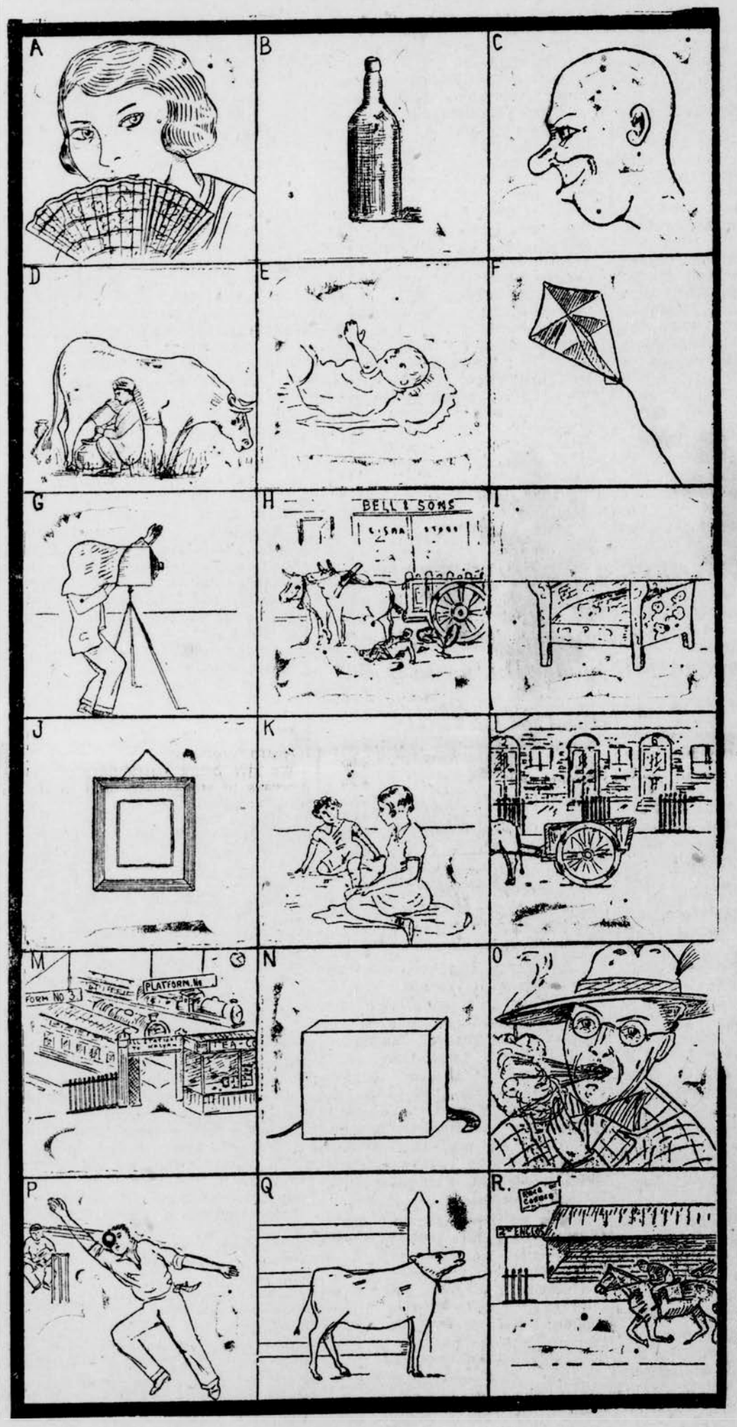
When we enjoy all experiences, even those that give sorrow, because their purpose is understood, the creative faculty in us will be aroused. Creation is always joyful. It can be applied in small matters as well as in great. In our dealing with the little affairs of life we can create joy. We can make others happy by the way we say "Good morning". We can help others by the way we give our orders. We can spread nobility when we receive our friends or go to visit them. Then each day will be a song and all our life a deep song of joy. The Soul is deathless, and with the help of death itself we can create a new life of joy. Then we shall know life itself and the whole of the universe as but expressions of untading and unfailing joy and peace.

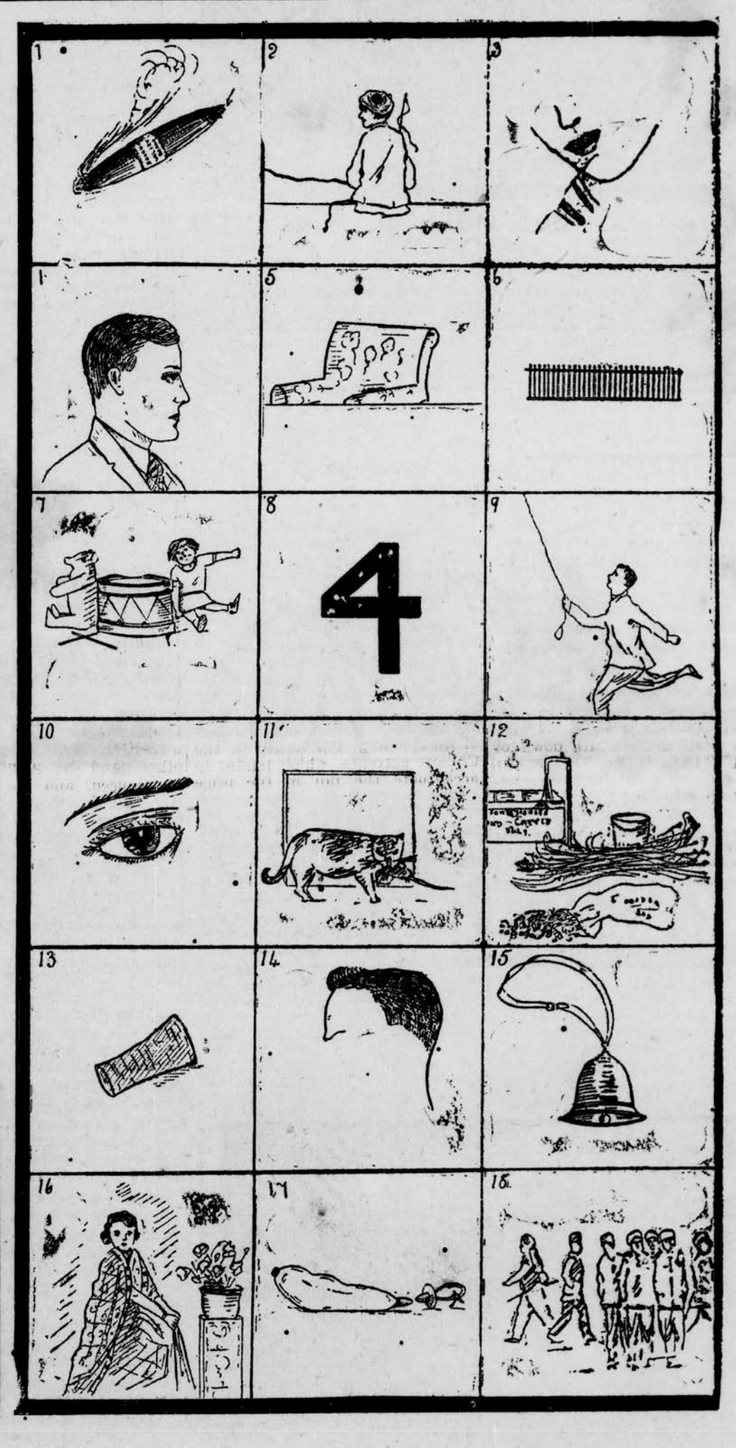
WHAT IS MISSING

SERIES NO. 2.

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





In view of the great response received in respect of "What is Missing" Competition which was run in this paper during the month of September, 1934, and the requests from our readers to run another similar competition, we are giving this time a second series of the same.

In the set of pictures on the left marked A, B, C ..... more articles, persons, animals, objects or parts are missing.

The set of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 provide the missing articles, persons, animals, objects or parts.

For instance the illustration on the left marked "I" shows the lower half of a chair. The missing upper half of the chair is given in picture No. 5 on the right. You have, therefore, to enter No. 5 against "I" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for other numbers and send in your entries observing the following rules:—

Remember to send your entries before 6TH FEBRUARY, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8. in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 6th February, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle" "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 14th February, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Illustrations.	Illustrations.	Illustrations
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I	5	R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 6th February 1935

Trade And Finance

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR MONEY

Decline In Gilt-Edged Securities

RUMOURS OF IMPORT DUTY DOMINATE SILVER MARKET

Highly Erratic Movement In Shares

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Feb. 1.

MONEY.

Money continued in demand throughout the period under review and although the rate fo call loans was slightly easier in mid-week at about 2½ per cent. it hardened to 3½ per cent. towards the close. Treasury bill maturities amounted to Rs. 324.25 lacs, but renewals were small at Rs. 265.25 lacs. of which Rs. 115.25 lacs were intermediates. With call money steady at around 3 to 3½ per cent. and one to three months deposits being quoted at 2½ to 3 per cent., it is surprising that Government received more than a crore in intermediates, unless of course foreign funds are finding their way again into the India treasury bill market. Government repaid Rs. 2 crores to the Imperial Bank against Ways and Means advances and their outstanding balance now stands at Rs. 2 crores. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows an increase of Rs. 85.37 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 2½ per cent., two months 2¾ per cent., three months 2¾ per cent. and six months 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on January 25, 1935 shows a small increase of Rs. 58.32 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 17,79,86,000 as compared with Rs. 17.01 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 21.75, an increase of 0.57 per cent. over last week. While Loans are down by Rs. 7.54 lacs, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have risen by Rs. 63.72 lacs and Rs. 9.49 lacs. Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 89.38 lacs to Rs. 6.98 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 18.64 lacs to Rs. 73.76 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 3½ per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Continued tightness in money coupled with weaker advices from London caused gilt-edged values in the local market to decline. 3 per cent. India sterling stocks which touched £95 three weeks ago is now quoted at £91½. 3½ per cent. Paper sagged to Rs. 97 6. There were sellers, however, in all scrips, particularly the long-term with few buyers. 3 per cent. 1941 bonds closed at Rs. 101. 3½ per cent. 1947-55 loan eased to Rs. 102-2. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan was quoted at Rs. 110-1, and 1943 loan at Rs. 106. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 loan receded to Rs. 117-2. 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan showed little change at Rs. 107-15 and 1940-43 loan at Rs. 109-1. 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan is quoted at Rs. 117-10. 5½ per cent. 1938-40 loan was placed at Rs. 108-8. 6½ per cent. Bom. Dev. Loan eased from Rs. 103-4 to Rs. 102-10 and 6½ T. Bonds to Rs. 102.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange remained firm with sellers of ready T. T. at 1/6 9/64 and buyers at 1/6 3/16. Forward rates were also steady with sellers at 1/6 1/8 for February-March. The monetary situation and a large fresh turn-over in gold for export were responsible for this condition. Merchandise export bills were also showing on a moderate scale. Government received as much as £915,000 for this week's tenders at 1/6 5/32, which were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The top rate has been raised to 1/6 3/16, which is only 1/64d. lower than the conventional top rate. Government have in the past adhered to this top rate and there is no doubt that the same will be done now.

The dollar sterling quotation opened at 4.88 dols. and after declining to 4.85¼ dols. improved and closed at 487 1/8 dols. The Paris-London Cross Rate after easing off from 74.78 to 74.28 improved to 74.38 and closed again at 74.2/8. The Belga and the Italian finished at 21.00 and 57.34 respectively.

GOLD.

The gold market presented an easier tendency during the early part of the week, but as banks appeared buyers, the apprehensions in the minds of dealers in regard to the gold clause decision in the U. S. A. were allayed and prices improved during the latter part. The quotation for ready at the opening was Rs. 34-13-3 and after declining to Rs. 34-11-3, shot up to Rs. 35 on Tuesday and thereafter moved within narrow limits of Rs. 34-14-6 and Rs. 35-0-6. There was a large turnover during this period both for ready and forward but a certain amount of hesitant feeling still persists and the market is awaiting with keen interest the decision of the Supreme Court in the U. S. A. on the gold clause. There were rumours throughout this period about the instability of the European gold bloc which also contributed to the steadiness in our market. The international situation in regard to exchanges appears highly uncertain and the price of gold which is so inseparably connected with movements in gold currencies is in a similar position. With a large shipment amounting to Rs. 187.05 lacs worth of gold per s.s. "Ranchi," the available supply on hand has been reduced to about 2 lacs tolas, and out of this a large quality is to be shipped by this week's steamer. Since, however, arrivals from upcountry are small amounting to 15,000 tolas, business in spot gold is likely to be restricted. The price of sovereigns kept steady closing at Rs. 22-1-6 for ready and Rs. 22-2-0 for forward. In London the quotation for gold improved from 141sh. 4d. to 142s. 1d. at the end. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 35-0-6 and Rs. 34-11-3 for ready, Rs. 35-0-9 and Rs. 34-12-0 for 19th February settlement and Rs. 35-1-3 and Rs. 34-12-9 for 22nd March settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 18,553 in bar and coin.

SILVER

A weak tone was manifest in the silver market, rumours in connection with the import duty on the metal dominating the situation Yesterday there were rumours, which, however, were subsequently denied, of changes of outstanding importance in the Chinese currency, which tended to accentuate the fall in the price of the metal in the local market. Ready silver dropped from Rs. 64-2 to Rs. 61-6 and is about Rs. 4-0 under the quotation for March settlement. So long as this uncertainty lasts, trading is likely to be restricted and gap between near and forward widen further. Stocks on hand continue heavy at about 22,000 bars and the daily offtake is still poor at about 15 bars. In Shanghai the dollar improved from 1-5 1/2 to 1/5-13/16 but closed at 1/5-1/2d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 24 3/4d. and 24-7/16d. for ready and 24 7/8d. and 24-9/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 64-2 and Rs. 61-6 for ready and 24th January settlement, Rs. 64-11 and Rs. 61-12 for 23rd February settlement and Rs. 67-8 and Rs. 65-14 for 25th March settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 29 bar and Rs. 13,119 in coin.

SHARES

Movements in the share market were highly erratic being influenced by rumours in connection with the position of the gold block currencies and reports that the Stock Exchange authorities were contemplating action with a view to restrict trading, particularly in steel shares. All rumours and reports were, however, unfounded. The trend of prices was, on the whole, upward barring temporary sharp set-backs. Among mill shares, Central India and Bombay Dyeings attracted most attention causing a rise in prices. The following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 957/8-966/4-965-971/4-; Century Rs. 318/12-325/10-322/8-; Central India Rs. 352/8-377/8-; Kohinoor Rs. 223/12-228/12-227/8-230-; New Great Rs. 217/8-221/4-218/2-220/10-; Simplex Rs. 105-103/12; and Swadeshi Rs. 242/8-2o5-250.

In the miscellaneous group steel shares were weak at the opening, but a firm tone prevailed pushing the rates to the highest on record in mid-week, though at the close the tone was somewhat uncertain and prices well below the highest of the week. Tata Ordys declined at the opening at Rs. 129 and after moving up to 141/8, eased off to Rs. 137/8 and closed at Rs. . Tata Defds. were weak at the opening at Rs. 608/12 and thereafter moving up to Rs. 672/8 declined to Rs. 64b and closed at Rs. . Other shares were somewhat easier, but price changes were of no importance. Tata 2nd Pref. moved between Rs. 169/8 and Rs. 172, finishing at Rs. 171. Tata Hydros fluctuated between Rs. 180 and Rs. 177/8. Tata Power share after advancing from Rs. 1,545 to Rs. 1,560 eased and closed at Rs. 1,547/8. Andhra Valleys rose from Rs. 1.785 to Rs 1,793/12, but declined to Rs. 1,780. Alcock shares showed small movements between Rs. 213/12 and Rs. 210/10. Bombay Burmas kept steady closing at Rs. 400 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 167/8. Bombay Steam shares were slightly easier closing at Rs. 312/8. Bundi Cements were steady throughout at Rs. 37. Indian Cements at Rs. 367/8, and Katni Ordys. at Rs. 375. Shahabad Cement shares declined from Rs 371/4 to Rs. 365. New India Asssurance kept unchanged at Rs. 45/4. and Industrial Investment Trust (Rs. 50 paid up) at Rs. 65. Railway shares showed little or no price changes.

Imperial Bank shares fell from Rs. 1.615xd. to Rs. 1,577/8 and Contributories from Rs. 403/12xd. to Rs. 397/8xd. Bank of India shares were quieter at Rs. 121, while those of the Central Bank were steady at Rs. 38/4.

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS IN COTTON

Severe Frost Damage

Bombay, Jan. 31.

"There has been no new feature in the American markets since we wrote a week ago. Fluctuations have again been within very narrow limits and trading has again been on a small scale. For at least one more year the Administration is committed to acreage control but so far no announcement has been made as to whether there will be any loan plan during the next marketing season. The 12 cent loan plan, which is now in force, is preventing the market declining to that level, but at the same time the large amount of cotton in the hands of the American Government continues to hang over the market. This cotton for the the time being is for sale only at a price which the trade cannot afford to pay, state Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co."

"The local market has displayed a much more subdued tone than has been the case for some time and our hedge contracts are lower by Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per candy. Many operators have squared accounts. There is considerably less interest in the monthly options than was the case last month. Fresh export demand is practically non-existent. Local Mills are complaining of poor demand for cloth and yarn, and to make sales of manufactured goods at present quotations would be anything but profitable. The Mills in Ahmedabad have mostly retired from the cotton market owing to the labour trouble now being experienced in that city. There has been a moderate demand in the ready market for Oomra cotton from exporters, who have been completing their January requirements. Further commitments of this nature must be very small.

CROP DAMAGE.

"The recent frost damage in the Broach and Dhollera districts was severe and it is still very difficult to know what effect this is going to have on the value of the Broach hedge contract. It is possible much of the damaged cotton will be mixed with undamaged and by lowering the grade will make the cotton unattractive to buyers. On the other hand the quantity has been so reduced, and as Indian Mills will require a larger percentage of the crop than usual, the exportable surplus, which usually controls the price, will not be large. Fortunately for the protection of legitimate trade hedges, export sales have been of very small dimensions. Nevertheless we consider the Bengal and Oomra contracts will be much safer to deal in. There is more than an ample supply of the former and the Oomra crop does not look like being so small as was at one time feared. In any case this cotton is now so dear in parity that the moderate crop which we have got will move away slowly."

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 2.

Linseed Laplata Hull c.i.f. ton, Feb. sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton, Feb.-Mar. sellers £11-15-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton, Feb.-Mar. sellers £12-5-0

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton. Feb.-Mar. sellers £13-10-0.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, Feb. sellers £13-5-0.

Cottonseed Bombay, Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, no offers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 2.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6-1|8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. Feb. 2.

March	12.21
May	12.27
July	12.28
October	12.19
December	12.27
Middling Spot	12.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York. Feb. 2.

March	12.21
May	12.28
July	12.30
Middling Spot	12.43

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. Feb. 2.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool. Feb. 2.

10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Prices.
February, 1935	6.80
March, 1935 6.80	6.78
April, 1935	6.75
May, 1935 6.74	6.72
June, 1935	6.70
July, 1935	6.68
August, 1935	6.64
September, 1935	6.61
October, 1935	6.58
November, 1935	6.57
December, 1935	6.57
January, 1936	6.56
Middling Spot	7.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

March, 1935	8.48
May, 1935	8.44
July, 1935	8.43
October, 1935	8.40
November, 1935	8.40
F.G.F. Spot	8.84

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.84
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.99
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.14
C. P. OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	5.87
Fine. (No. 1 Staple)	6.02
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.17
BENGAL:	
Good	3.95
Fine	4.05
Superfine	4.15
SCINDE:	
Good	4.05
Fine	4.15
Superfine	4.25

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 2.

Market is steady:—	
Spot	24-5|16
Forward	24-7|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 2.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-2-0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 2.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-5|16 per cent. to 0-3|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-7|16 per cent. to 0-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1|4 per cent. to 0-1|4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0-1|4 per cent. to 0-1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 2.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.21
Amsterdam	7.24-1|4
Brussels	21.01-3|4
Madrid	35.85
Milan	57.50
Berne	15.14-3|4
Paris	74.34
Prague	
T. T. London on New York closing rate	4.87-3|16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 2.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Feb.-Mar. sellers 21.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, Feb.-Mar. sellers 21|3.

South Australian. Parcels, Feb.-Mar. sellers 23|6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 2.

Java Sugar FFine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Mar.-Apl. nominal 6|3.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Mar.-Apl. sellers 6.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Mar.-Apl. sellers 6.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 2.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., Feb. sellers 20.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 20|9.

RESTRICTION OF JUTE PRODUCTION

Vigorous Propaganda Among Cultivators

DINAJPUR, Feb. 2.

Vigorous propaganda for inducing cultivators to restrict the jute cultivation is being carried on in this district.

The Hon'ble Mr. Azizul Huq, Education Minister addressed 3 to 4 thousand people at Thakurgaon and Raiganj on the jute restriction scheme during his visit to this district.

The Jute Restriction Officer, Circle Officer and S. D. O.'s are going about addressing people in the interior in the subject. During the last fortnight about 20 meetings were held.

279 control charges have been organised in 275 Union Boards. Local Committees have been formed to assist charge officers in those places where the acreage under jute is 150 or above. Such committees are being formed in other places too.

The preparation of Mouzawar lists, which show the names of cultivators, the area cultivated for jute by each in 1,341, and the area recommended to be sown in 1,342, has been completed in 103 Union Boards.—United Press.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 10-1|4.

INCREASING STOCKS OF RUBBER

Decision Of Supreme Court To Have Effect

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly market report:—

Up to yesterday evening fluctuations in the Rubber Market since the date of our last Report had been slight. The highest price at which business was done in Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot was 6 11/16d. done on Wednesday afternoon and again on Thursday, while the lowest was 6-1/2d. at which business was put through on Monday and Tuesday. For the reasons set out below the Market to-day has turned easier. Business has been done in Sopt Sheet at 6-7/16d. and at the time of writing prices show a decline on the week of 3-16d. per lb. for Spot and a 1-4d. per lb. for the forward positions.

We give below particulars of the increase in stocks here and in the Straits Settlements and also of an official announcement by the Controller of Rubber in Malaya. All of these items might have been regarded as slightly untavourable to the Market though when carefully considered they are not really so and their influence on the Market was consequently slight.

On Tuesday evening however the Market here showed signs of weakening consequent on somewhat violent fluctuations in the American Dollar Exchange and weakness on Wall Street and on the Commodity Exchange in New York. The exchange fluctuations and the break in Wall Street were caused by doubts as to the outcome of the case which is now before the Supreme Court at Washington which calls in question the legality of the Administration's action in altering the gold content of the dollar. The uncertainty and weakness were quickly communicated to commodity Markets in America Wheat, Cotton, Rubber and other Commodities showing substantial losses. The fall in Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday varied from 23 points for the near positions up to 53 points for the more distant deliveries. The opening here this morning was distinctly easier, prices being marked down 1-8d. per lb. all round

PRESENT POSITION.

The consequences of the Supreme Court handing down a decision adverse to the Administration would be destructive to the "New deal" that it might be said to be self evident that he Administration would have to take immediate steps to have their action legalised. The recovery programme is largely based on the devalued dollar and on the consequent profit on gold stocks held by the United States Treasury.

An estimate was put on Friday that stocks in the United Kingdom would show an increase on the week of about 5,000 tons, namely 3,000 tons in London and 2,000 tons in Liverpool. The actual increase when the stocks were published on Monday was slightly less, totalling 4,381 tons. The heavy landings are of course the result of the large shipments from Malaya and elsewhere in November and December. Last week exceptionally heavy landings happened to coincide with less than normal deliveries. Additions to stock in the United Kingdom are likely to continue for a few weeks yet but on a considerably lesser scale than last week.

The figures of stocks in Straits Settlements at end December came to hand by cable on Saturday morning. Stocks in the hands of dealers totalled 57,012 tons (end November 54,324 tons), while stcks awaiting shipment amounted to 10,887 tons (8,642 tons), giving total Straits Settlements stocks of 67,899 tons compared with 62,966 tons at end November, being an increase of 4,933 tons. The increase in stocks in the Straits Settlements in the result of a clearance of stocks from the areas under regulation, including of course the Dutch East Indies, in order to avoid the loss of export rights at the turn of the year. Once Rubber has reached Penang or Singapore,—provided of course that it is accompanied by the proper papers,—it is out of the area under regulation and can be forwarded to market at any time. The big increase in the Straits Settlements points to a considerable depletion of stocks in the F.M.S. which at the end of November stood at 33,590 tons. Figures for the F.M.S. are not likely to come through for another week or so.

SINGAPORE NEWS.

On Saturday morning a 'Reuter' telegram from Singapore came through reading as follows:—

"The Controller of Rubber announces that Malaya has exported between June 1st and December 31st over 88 per cent. her permissible exportable allowance for that period.

Unused balances and provisional credits at December 31st will therefore be carried forward in full to 1935."

This message being an official communication is, as so often happens, worded in a way which leads the ordinary reader to misunderstand it at first sight. All that it is meant to say is that as over 88 per cent. of the permissible exportable allowance has been shipped, no export rights have been lost. A reference to our Report of 5th December will show that legislation was specially passed prevent the holding up of Rubber and the consequent possible loss of export rights to Malaya as a whole. We understand that the quantity shipped was actually about 94 per cent. of the permissible exportable allowance. We calculate that 6 per cent. carried forward into the New Year represents a total quantity of about 15,000 tons. There must of course always be some carry forward which will vary between the full permissible quantity of 12 per cent. and some lesser quantity 15,000 tons represents rather less than half-a-month's shipments and may be considered on the small side.

"Since we went to press we have received the American Question-

Clouded Industrial Outlook In The States

NO IMPROVEMENT IN STATISTICAL POSITION

No Faith In Bombay Cotton Market

Bombay, Jan. 31.

American markets have again been inactive, with the tendency slightly downwards.

The gold clause issue, a clouded industrial outlook, the battle in Congress between inflationists and anti-inflationists, fluctuating exchanges and the constant fear of the unexpected from Washington have all been disturbing factors, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

In India, news concerning the activities of both Congress and Mr. Roosevelt has been meagre. But, according to Reuter, Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Cummings are authoritatively represented as having virtually completed drafts of suggestions for Government action in any eventuality arising from the gold clause decision. It is stated that plans are ready to forestall or minimise any possible economic disturbance arising from an adverse decision. That has, all along, been assumed but the point at issue nevertheless strikes at the very foundation of the Recovery Plan and as such cannot be lightly viewed.

That there has been improvement in the general economic background in America is, we think, undoubted.

MONEY IN SOUTH.

There is certainly more money in the South. Messrs. Marshall Geer and Co. of New York recently passed on to us a report of their travelling representative who wrote:—

"Farmers, bankers, merchants (excluding cotton merchants)—in fact most people are very optimistic and certainly the merchants should be, for it has been several years since the cities and towards of the Southeast and Southwest have experienced such trade conditions and they are looking forward to a good Spring business in practically all lines."

Cotton merchants are excluded from this improvement for the somewhat obvious reason that having the U. S. Government as a prime competitor does not make the cotton trade any easier.

But the process of redistributing wealth has had some painful repercussions among the industrialists of the North and it seems to us that much of the good which the Roosevelt administration has done in raising commodity prices has been offset by the curb which has been placed on the initiative of the industrialists.

Meanwhile, a state of somnolence best describes the cotton market. Yesterday's price range for Mays, for instance, was 4 points.

There is no marked improvement in the statistical position. Weekly statistics looked rather better during December but suffered something of a relapse early in January.

Stimulus, in fact, is lacking and we see little to encourage operations in the New York market until more is known of the Administration's future policy.

Wide fluctuations have again characterised trading in Bombay. Broach quoted as high as 259 3/4 a week ago declined to 246 1/2 on Monday.

Trading has been more two-sided.

A feeling that the technical position is by no means all that it might be has been more in evidence.

BIGGEST OPTION INTEREST.

Were we asked to name the biggest single factor in the Bombay outlook we should unhesitatingly select the fact that possibly the biggest option interest on record has to be unloaded before the end of March.

Meanwhile curiously enough, big short interests in the bazaar have shown more disposition to cover than longs have to liquidate. This eventually can only weaken what is to our mind already a seriously overbought position.

Whereas there must, of necessity, be a sale for every purchase open in the market there is a very important difference between open sales and open purchases in that sales predominantly represent cotton and straddles, neither of which interests are prone to panic, while purchases reflect little more than a widely spread speculative enthusiasm

There is still no sign of any material widening in the export demand. A little cotton was sold to Japan at the beginning of this week but not enough to warrant any real hope of an immediate revival in inquiry.

Europe is still moribund while the interest of local mills is centred chiefly on foreign cotton for finer counts.

A storm in the Arabian sea brought unwanted rains to the Punjab, Sind and Broach districts. Fortunately Broach had only light showers which would help rather than hurt cotton in the fields and would damage only unprotected kappas heaps.

The Broach quality is such that we doubt whether there will be any demand for such styles by merchants unless sales have already been made. As an investment proposition Broach has lost interest.

We have little faith in the Bombay market and on advances prefer sales.

WAY OF FREEDOM LIES IN REJECTION OF J. P. C. SCHEME

India Bill "Monstrous Example Of Worsening Precarious Offer"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The "Hindusthan Times" describes the Indian Constitution Bill as a monstrous example of worsening the precarious offer. All the safeguards devised in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report have been given a statutory form and the constitution remains a mechanical contrivance to continue the present system of spending money raised from overtaxed people to meet unalterable obligations.

India cannot be, the paper continues, reconciled to the scheme and since it is so comprehensive in its scope, the way of freedom could be opened only by its repeal. If we are incapable of a united stand against the menace or if we are distracted by secondary issues, we shall be betraying lack of political understanding that must condemn us in the eyes of the world.—United Press.

naire figures for December by cable. Consumption is given as 36,662 tons, which compares with 34,842 tons for November and 29,087 tons for December 1933. Total consumption for 1934 amounts to 455,997 tons against 403,266 tons in 1933 and 313,121 tons in 1932.

"Stock in U.S.A. at 352,632 tons shows a decline of 8,604 tons compared with end November, while Afloat at 47,644 tons shows an increase of 9,019 tons.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 12-3/4 cents buyers (flat parity 6-5/16d. at exchange 4.85), being a fall of 13-16 cent. on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday were —January 12.95 (last week 13.70), March 13.10 (13.91), May 13.16 14.11), July 13.33 (14.32), September 13.50 (14.51) October 13.53 (14.61), and December 13.70 (14.81).

We give below a record of business done between 3-45 p.m. yesterday and 3-45 p.m. to-day with prices current at 3-45 p.m to-day

Stock:—United Kingdom Stocks for the week ended 12th January 1935 at 140,920 tons show an increase of 4,381 tons on the week. Stocks at 13th January 1934 totalled 89,233 tons.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1935

C. P. Council Throws Out J. P. C. Reforms

Scheme Unacceptable As It Does Not Confer Dominion Status On India

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, February 2.

After a debate lasting for 6 hours, to-day the C. P. Legislative Council unanimously adopted Mr. Punjabrao Deshmukh's resolution to the effect the Scheme adumbrated in the J. P. C. Report is unsatisfactory, unacceptable and unworkable, unless the constitution confers Dominion Status on India. The Government members refrained themselves from taking part in the voting.

The Council adjourned till February 25, when the budget will be presented.

After the question time, the Hon. Raghavendra Rao, Home Member, moved that the J. P. C. Report be taken into consideration, and announced that Government Members would not vot on division but would participate in the debate where necessary. He reminded the members that it was a unique occasion for the House to discuss the report, and emphasised the need for restraint, wisdom, foresight and decorum in the matter.

He also informed the members that discussions in the House would be despatched to the Secretary of State for India by airmail, as soon as they are ready.

BATTLE OVER AMENDMENTS.

The President then called upon members to move amendments, and preliminary discussion in the House centred round the question whether the amendment of Mr. Parakh, (Nagpur-Kamptee), which urged complete rejection of the scheme outlined in the J. P. C. Report should have precedence over that of Mr. R. A. Kanitker, (Nationalist), which only expressed dissatisfaction at the proposals.

Ultimately, Mr. Kanitker accepted Mr. Jarakh's amendment to his, that unless certain essentials were embodied in the next constitution, the same was unacceptable and should therefore be rejected.

Several opposition leaders expressed the view that six other amendments were already tabled, but the President expressed the view that Mr. Kanitker's amendment was most comprehensive and should be taken up first. Mr. Kanitker then moved his omnibus amendment of 22 clauses and said: "He will be a bold man who thinks that the discussions here will have any effect on the British Parliament".

"Then why waste time?" asked Raj Bahadur Dadu Dwarkanath Singh from Seoni. (Laughter)."

"No body is altogether hopeless", said the President and enlivened the debate in the House.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

Mr. Kanitker resuming his speech complained that various pledges given by successive secretaries of State and the Viceroy's had been broken by the omission of India's goal, viz., Dominion Status.

SETTLE IT WITH MAHATMA.

Mr. Parakh who spoke next laid particular stress on the Indianization of the army and the summoning of a Constituent Assembly. He spoke for one hour, strongly criticising the recommendations of the J. P. C. and pointed out that their proposals even went behind the present constitution.

"Britain has given freely with the right hand and has taken more freely with the left hand, and the right hand does not know what the left has taken away". He felt that the recommendations came to nothing, but imperial preference.

Self-defence was a necessary corollary to self-government, and the darkest chapter in the history of the British Government during the last 150 years is the emasculation of warlike people.

Concluding he said, "If the British Government does not compose and compound with Mahatma Gandhi to-day, she will have to come to terms with Mr. Subash Bose and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to-morrow."

DOMINION STATUS FORTHWITH

When discussion was resumed in the afternoon Mr. S. B. Tambe ex-Governor of this province was in the distinguished visitors' gallery.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh urged that the words "Dominion Status" should be inserted in the India Bill and that a definite provision be made that Dominion Status would be achieved forthwith. He felt the guarantee given in the J. P. C. Report to Berar about the adjustment of proportion of expenditure was hopelessly insufficient, and urged the allotment of a definite portion of the provincial income for Berar.

The words "legitimate and reasonable" referred to by the J. P. C. Report were capable of any interpretation and would prevent the smooth working of the next constitution and strengthen the hands of those who were urging the separation of Berar from C P. Even the Report had accepted the view that the rich part of a province should not be penalised for other parts economically backward.

Proceeding, he felt that the authority to recruit members of Public Services should not rest with anyone outside India. The special representation allotted to landholders, commercial community and industrialists deprived the right of rural areas for representation, and only strengthened the hands of the wealthy and the powerful.

REJECT THE SCHEME.

Mr. Kedar (leader of the Opposition) characterised Mr. Kanitker's amendment as too halting, too moderate, and too tame to deserve the serious consideration of the House. He attached no value to verbal changes and using legal phraseology. He wanted consequential relief, and not a mere declaration. He therefore moved an amendment that the scheme adumbrated in the Report is unsatisfactory, unacceptable and unworkable. The majority of electors, in the present or in the future, were predominantly Congress-minded, and it was essential that their pronouncement should accord with the wishes of the huge majority who had fixed their eyes on "complete independence."

India was not going to get anything in respect of external affairs, defence affairs and fiscal autonomy, and hence, it was open to her to say she would not accept it. He was also of opinion that the new scheme would divide India into mushroom parties warring with each other, and it would be better for them not to waste their time on minimum demands, but concentrate in rejecting scheme and fight for our rights.

CONCENTRATE ON IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. S. M. Rahiman speaking on behalf of the Muslim Group said that no more argument as to the inadequacy and unsatisfactory character of the Reforms scheme was needed, when it was condemned by a body like the All-India Muslim Conference. Persons who were not professional politicians and had stake in the country had declared the scheme as unsatisfactory, but it was impossible for the Indian people to reject the coming constitution. There was absolutely no sense in saying that "we will reject the reforms," unless they were prepared to non-co-operate. Even the Congress did not say that it would reject the scheme, and hence there can be no question of its rejection, and therefore non-co-operation. No useful purpose could therefore be served by confusing the issues, and their first business should now be find out that united efforts should be made in forcing the pace of progress. Further, the scheme presupposed the Governor to be infallible man, which was too much to expect.

Continuing, Mr. Rahiman, urged the Council should lend its support to and insist on the incorporation of the memorandum of the British Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference in India Bill.

Rev. Rodgers urged that they must work this reforms with goodwill, sincerity and genuine desire to do their best.

GAVAI'S TRIBUTE TO J.P.C.

Mr. G. A. Gavai ('Depressed) Classes') while agreeing that certain recommendations were unsatisfactory from the national point of view, as a representative of the Depressed Classes, he paid a tribute to the Committee for granting adequate representation to his community, and to efforts made by the Government for their uplift.

He condemned the panel system of representation as embodied in the Poona Pact.

WOMAN M.L.C. PROTESTS

After Seth Sheolal's speech Mrs. Tambe expressed gratitude to the J.P.C. for giving a large franchise to women and recognising the right of women to participate in the political life of India. She however, strongly protested against the introduction of the principle of communalism among women against their wishes. She felt it better that nomination should continue, in preference to election on communal basis.

In the course of his reply to the argument advanced by the opposition benches, the Honourable Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, leader of the house, said that the scheme evolved by the J.P.C. was an evolutionary, rather than revolutionary, as some sections of Indian political opinion wished it to be. Concluding, he said that ultimate decision in all these matters rests with Parliament, and before the passing of the bill, there will still be many opportunities for improving the bill during the committee stage.

After Mr. Raghavendra Rao's speech.—party leaders among themselves agreed to move an amendment to all sections, and Dr. Punjabrao's amendment was carried

HOME MEMBER SEES ADVANCE

He asked the people of India to determine their attitude towards the British Empire and pointed out that even Gandhiji acknowledged and admired the one ideal of the British Empire namely that every subject on the Empire had the freest scope for his energies and honour, and whatever he thought was due to his conscience. This was true, he added, of the British Empire, as it was not true of any other Government. The deficiency of the proposed constitutional reforms was not too high a price to pay to stand firmly by that anchorage, he concluded, and although the constitution may not give all that the people of India aspired for, it was a great advance over the present constitution, as it gave the widest representation to all classes of people.

The council then adjourned till 25th February, when the budget will be presented.

GOVERNOR AT KARACHI

Opens U. T. C. Hospital

SHIKARPORE, Feb. 2.

Before a large gathering, the Governor of Bombay opened today Udhowdas Tarachand Central Hospital which costs 3 1/2 lakhs rupees in which is included the contribution of one lakh by Rao Bahadur Udhowdas Tarachand, a prominent merchant of Karachi.

Requesting the Governor to open the hospital, Diwan Bahadur Murlidhar said that a number of public spirited citizens, irrespective of caste or creed have contributed, according to their means or have given their labour for the hospital. The Governor hoped that this proud achievement and striking example will be followed elsewhere.—A.P.

The Associated Press understands that Mr F. V. Wylie, I. C. S., Prime Minister, Alwar, is going on leave in the middle of March. The appointment of his successor will be announced shortly.

FROST VICTIMS DEMAND RELIEF

Revenue Member Promises Sympathetic Consideration To Their Representation

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH (By Mail.)

The President of the District Local Board, Broach and the members of the Deputation appointed at a public meeting held at Broach, waited on the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member on January 31 last, and represented the plight of the farmers and agriculturists owing to the recent havoc of frost.

They presented a list of resolutions recommending measures to be adopted for the immediate relief of the distressed peasants.

The Revenue Member promised to give a sympathetic consideration to their representations.

The following resolutions were submitted:—

This meeting is of opinion that in order to redress the calamity caused by the recent frost and to prevent the agriculturists from further running into debts the following steps require to be taken:—

(1) Individual relief by way of suspension or remission in whole or in part should be given to every agriculturist as per individual survey number that he holds and not his entire holding nor on the basis of the yield in that locality.

(2) Cotton is the principal crop of this District and therefore both the instalments for payment of land revenue fall due in the midst of that season. The payment of Government assessment is chiefly made out of the sale proceeds of cotton. In these circumstances taking into account the maintenance expenses of the cultivator for the entire year and for the cost of cultivation for the next year, it is deemed necessary that instead of suspension full remission of land revenue should be granted.

(3) In order to give effect to the above mentioned resolutions and in view of the succession of several bad years and the miserable condition of the poor agriculturist this meeting earnestly requests that Government should be pleased to treat this catastrophe as an exception to any ordinary rules and regulations.

(4) In order to successfully meet this situation this meeting submits the following additional suggestions:—

(a) Tagavi free of interest should be granted wherever necessary.

(b) Relief works specially the repairs and construction of Kans should be opened with a view to give employment to agricultural labourers.

(c) Cheap grain and cloth shops wherever necessary should be opened under the guidance of Government and the Broach District Local Board.

(d) Government be approached for making necessary arrangement for checking and preventing offences of thefts and dacoities resulting from starvation.

(e) Orders under section 84 (a) of the Bombay Land Revenue Code may be issued by the Collector with a view to help the agriculturists from their troublesome days.

(f) The Zamindars, Sawkars and Khatedars should give as much relief to their tenants as they get themselves from Government.

MONSTROUS DOCUMENT

Bengal Hindus Condemn J.P.C. Scheme

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Further castigation of the J. P. C. Report as a monstrous document giving mockery of self-government and attempting to communalise the services was made by Mr. N. K. Basu, M.L.C., presiding over the Bengal Hindu Conference.

He called the Communal Award "an ordinance issued by the Prime Minister" and condemned the same as unacceptable and anti-national. He criticised the Congress resolution regarding the Award and said they would leave no stone unturned to get the Award modified.

Mr Tushar Kanti Gose, Editor of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika," Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates appealed to the Hindus to undertake intensive propaganda to secure social and political rights.

Those present included Messrs. Jugal Kishore Birla, S. N. Mullick and Hiren Dutt.—United Press.

GRIEVANCES OF BHOR STATE PEOPLE

Nation-Building Activities Starved

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA CITY, February 2.

The Tenth Session of the Bhor State People's Conference opened here at the Tilak Memorial Hall at five this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. S. G. Vaze, Member of the Servants of India Society and Editor of the "Servant of India".

Besides 500 mavle ryots of the Bhor State, prominent among those present were Mr N. C. Kelkar, Professor G. R. Abhyankar and Editors of "Dnyanprakash" and "Sansthani Swarajya".

After Advocate Gadkari, Chairman of the Reception Committee had read out his speech, the President delivered his illuminating address, in the course of which he subjected the State administration to a searching criticism, pointing out the enormous private expenditure of the Chiefsaheb

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA

Creditors' Move For Compulsory Winding Up

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

Following the application by Mr. Madan Gopal, Advocate, as creditor and shareholder of the People's Bank of Northern India in the High Court for compulsory winding up the Bank, the High Court to-day issued a notice to the Bank to show cause why it should not be wound up.

The application "inter alia" stated that the Bank did not comply with the fresh scheme passed by the High Court last year and made fresh allegations of mismanagement and corruption.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7.)

ral means several crores of rupees retained by the villagers.

NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR

But some workers maintain that "gur" does not pay the cost of production. The growers who need money against their crops cannot afford to wait till they have turned cane-juice into "gur" and disposed of it. Though I have testimony to the contrary, too, this argument is not without force. I have no ready-made answer for it. There must be something radically wrong when an article of use, made in the place where also its raw material is grown, does not pay the cost of labour. This is a subject that demands local investigation in each case. Workers must not take the answer of villagers and despair of a remedy. National growth, identification of cities with villages, depend upon the solution of such knotty problems as are presented by "gur". We must make up our mind that "gur" must not disappear from the villages, even if it means an additional pice to be paid for it by city people.

Labour Association Out To Implement Patkar Award

Urges Workers To Resume And Millowners To Restore Unauthorised Cuts

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

The Secretary, Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, has issued the following statement on the present situation of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry:—

The precise position on the evening of the first of February is that 4,715 weavers of 19 mills continue on strike. Work has been resumed by 3,348 weavers employed in 11 mills. There was no addition to-day to the number of workers or mills affected by the strike.

COMMUNISTS ACTIVE

The situation requires a word of explanation. The Labour Association includes among its members practically all the spinners, but only a minority of the weavers, most of whom were enrolled within the last two years. The spinners have loyally accepted the Award, but a section of the weavers especially those employed in some of the new mills who have for several years been exposed to Communist propaganda have, under incitement, resorted to strikes. A large proportion of those at present on strike had to leave work as a result of various forms of coercion and attempts are still being made to coerce others into joining the strike.

AWARD IS BEST UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES

The Labour Association looks upon the settlement embodied in Mr. Patkar's Award as the best that could be obtained in the circumstances. It regards it as a duty to wean the workers away from a course of action which is bound to prove seriously harmful to their interests, however unpalatable, its advice may at present appear to a section. This Association is determined to avoid the methods and practices which have led to the ruin of the workers in other places.

UNAUTHORISED CUTS

There were complaints that some mills had made cuts contrary to the terms of the award. The Labour Association has been making inquiries, and the authorities of three mills which have been discovered to have made cuts in this manner have agreed to restore the unauthorized cuts. These mills are working. Other cases of this sort which are brought to light will be dealt with in the same way.

It is also necessary to clear away the erroneous impression that the 6-1/4 per cent. cut has been imposed on account of the reduction in hours. The cut which only synchronized with this event relates to the demand of the millowners for a 25 per cent. cut placed before the Arbitration Board in September 1933.

The 10 per cent. cut announced by the Millowners on the occasion of the introduction of the 54-hour-week has been cancelled.

MORE MILLS START WORK

AHMEDABAD, February 3.

As a result of the leaflets distributed in the mill area by the Millowners' Association and the Labour Association, six more mills started working this morning. The total number of mills which are still closed is 14.

A number of operatives collected last night near the Madhubhai Mill with the intention of holding a meeting; but the police soon arrived on the spot and persuaded them not to contravene the order of the District Magistrate prohibiting meetings. The men thereupon dispersed.—A.P.

Linking Village With City

Mahatma On First Steps In Village Industries Organisation

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

Last week I dealt with rice. Let us now take up wheat. It is the second most important article of diet, if not the first. From the nutritive standpoint, it is the king of cereals. By itself, it is more perfect than rice. Flour bereft of the valuable bran is like polished rice. That branless flour is as bad as polished rice is the universal testimony of medical men. Whole-wheat flour ground in one's own "chakki" is any day superior to, and cheaper than, the fine flour to be had in the bazars. It is cheaper because the cost of grinding is saved. Again, in whole-wheat flour there is no loss of weight. In fine flour there is loss of weight. The richest part of wheat is contained in its bran. There is a terrible loss of nutrition when the bran of wheat is removed. The villagers and others who eat whole-wheat flour ground in their own "chakkis" save their money and, what is more important, their health. A large part of the millions that flour-mills make will remain in and circulate among the deserving poor when village grinding is revived.

RETURN TO "CHAKKI"

But the objection is taken that "chakki" grinding is a tedious process, that often wheat is indifferently ground and that it does not pay the villagers to grind wheat themselves. If it paid the villagers formerly to grind their own corn, surely the advent of flour-mills should make no difference. They may not plead want of time, and when intelligence is allied to labour, there is every hope of improvement in the "chakki". The argument of indifferent grinding can have no practical value. If the "chakki" was such an indifferent grinder, it could not have stood the test of time immemorial. But to obviate the risk of using indifferently ground whole-wheat flour, I suggest that, wherever there is suspicion, the flour of uneven grinding may be passed through a sieve and the contents may be turned into thick porridge and eaten with or after "chapati" If this plan is followed, grinding becomes incredibly simple, and much time and labour can be saved.

All this change can only be brought about by some previous preparation on the part of workers and instruction of villagers. This is a thankless task. But it is worth doing, if the villagers are to live in health and elementary comfort.

VALUE OF "GUR"

"Gur" is the next article that demands attention. According to the medical testimony I have reproduced in these columns, "gur" is any day superior to refined sugar in food value, and if the villagers cease to make "gur" as they are already beginning to do, they will be deprived of an important food adjunct for their children. They may do without "gur" themselves, but their children cannot without undermining their stamina. "Gur" is superior to bazar sweets and to refined sugar. Retention of "gur", and its use by the people in gene-

(Continued in Col. 5).

Rs. 1,000 in Prizes

WHAT IS MISSING COMPETITION

Closing date

6th FEBRUARY

Send Your Entries Early

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